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THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT MAKES NECESSARY ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

ST. LOUIS MO., Dec. 7th, 1868.

To the Editor of the Standard:

THE papers are now busily engaged in commenting on Chief Justice Chase's opinion of the operation of the Fourteenth Amendment. That opinion in substance is "that the Fourteenth Amendment creates a new punishment for Treason, and repeals the one in force at the time of its adoption. That such is the Law, and such it will be held to be by the highest Judicial Tribunal in the land, no well informed criminal and Constitutional lawyer can for one moment doubt. The decision of the United States Supreme Court, and the general current of authorities bearing upon that question, all sustain, and back up the opinion of the Chief Justice. It is not venturing too much to assert that the Supreme Court of the United States will soon as the case is reached and argued, judically declare the Fourteenth Amendment to be a new law for the punishment of treason, repealing the old one.

Such being the legal effect of that Amendment, it follows that universal amnesty is now the law of the Republic, with power left in the States to disfranchise by wholesale, provided they consent to the lessening of their representation in Congress.

No party ever before committed a greater or more senseless blunder than that of the Republican party in the adoption of that amendment. It is, in fact, a bundle of political monstrosities tied on to one sensible idea. The first and fourth sections are all well enough and ought to have been adopted. The second and third sections are simply infamous, and would have defeated the whole proposition but for the cowardice of Republican Leaders, and the criminal obstinacy of the Traitor in the White House. When true radicals denounced the measure, leading Republicans and Republican journals assailed them as crazy, impracticable fanatics, and soreheads, and so managed as to prevent any man, in whom the majority of the people had confidence, from getting a general hearing to exhibit its enormity. They even stifled the honest expression of a convention of Southern Union men at Philadelphia in September, 1866, lest it should endanger the success of that illegitimate off-spring of trimming and compromise.

By dint of persevering effort and a resort to questionable means on the part of Republican leaders, the amendment has been at last forced through the requisite number of State legislatures, and is now the recognized Law of the land. But like all measures conceived in stupidity and cowdice, it proves more far reaching in its results than its timid, race-hating, negro suffrage-fearing authors dreamed of. It releases from all penalty, except perhaps that of deprivation of holding office, every rebel in the land. It sweeps out of existence all test oaths and provisions of State Constitutions disfranchising persons for participation in rebellion, and it opens up the ballot box to every man who participated in the recent attempt to destroy the Republic. It does more. It proclaims full and complete amnesty for all past offences.

It is a rule of law, well established, that no laws or constitutional provisions creating new crimes, or prescribing new penalties for crimes, already committed and repealing old ones, can operate on past actions. They must be prospective, not retrospective in their operation. The Fourteenth Amendment having been held to be such a law, must therefore be held to act only upon rebellions that may break out in the future, leaving all those who participated in the past one eligible to vote and hold any and all offices. At any rate it makes voters of every one of them.

Such turns out to be the character of the pet measure of the trimmers of 1866 and 1867. It makes voters of rebel white men, and leaves colored Union soldiers disfranchised The Republican leaders have bitterly denounced the U. S. Supreme Court for its decisions in the Cummins and Garland cases, but no where has that Court laid down a doctrine of amnesty as general and far-reaching as the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment. It, in the Cummins case, did affirm a doctrine creditable to the American Bench. It there asserted the noble doctrine that *in the pursuit of happiness all avocations, all honors, all positions are open alike to all men, and in the protection of those rights all men are equal before the law.* That is certainly better politics and better law than the pet measure of the Republican party leaders. It would have been well for a Republican Congress, to have at once incorporated those noble words into the national organic Act instead of cursing the Court for uttering them.

The position of the National judiciary on that amendment now makes another amendment an absolute necessity. The Republican Congress in its blundering must not now fail to correct its former errors. It has this winter an opportunity left it of incorporating into the National Constitution a provision recognizing the right of every citizen, grown up to maturity unconvicted of crime to vote and be voted for, and acquire any position they have the heart and brain to win. That much is demanded, and nothing less than that will give peace to the Nation. It will never do to permit distinctions of race and sex, to longer remain in our National Constitution. Men and women of all races must be made equal before the law, and all honors and positions placed within their reach. That is God's justice, and the sooner man incorporates it into human Legislation, the sooner will we have peace on earth and good will towards men. It now remains to be seen whether the Republican party has the wisdom and courage to graciously permit the Legislatures of the different States to say whether Universal amnesty shall be sweetened with Universal Suffrage.

There is another matter that will soon create considerable excitement in the land. A case is to be decided in the Supreme Court this winter involving the question of the power of Congress to make greenbacks a legal tender. Henry Wilson told me last summer that the Court would decide against that power. What his means of information is I know not. If such is the law it will considerably affect the credit, and industry of the country. I can easily imagine how a majority of the National banks will desire such a decision. It is to be hoped, however, that the Court will never make it. The banks will soon have to be destroyed, and the government furnish the currency of the Nation. The very first question that will press immediately upon the people, after the settlement of the suffrage question, will be that of the overthrow of the whole system of banks of issue. The war will soon come, and parties be divided and reorganized with reference to it.

CHARLES E. MOSS.

REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

MR. SUMNER, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to enforce the several provisions of the Constitution abolishing slavery, declaring immunities of citizens, and guaranteeing a republican form of government, by securing the elective franchise to citizens deprived of it by reason of race, color, or previous condition.

On motion of Mr. Sumner it was tabled and ordered to be printed. It reads as follows:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States abolishes slavery everywhere within the jurisdiction thereof, so that all the constitutions, laws or regulations of any State or Territory in aid of slavery or growing out of the same are null and void; and whereas, the same Constitution, in another provision recently adopted, declares that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; and whereas, also, Congress is empowered by appropriate legislation to enforce these several provisions, which cannot be done without securing the elective franchise to citizens who have been deprived of the same by reason of race, color, or previous condition; and whereas, further, it is expressly declared in the Constitution that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and it is plain that inequality of rights is inconsistent with a republican form of government and the promises of the Declaration of Independence; now therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That no citizen of the United States shall be deprived of the elective franchise by reason of race, color or previous condition, but all citizens without regard to race, color, or previous condition shall have the right, if not otherwise disqualified, to be registered and to vote at all elections, for members of Congress, Presidential electors, Representatives, and Senators to State or Territorial Legislatures; for all State, county, city, town and other officers of every kind, upon equal terms and conditions; and every provision of any Constitution, statute, ordinance, and every custom in any State or county inconsistent herewith, is declared null and void.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who wilfully hinders or obstructs, or attempts to hinder or obstruct, any citizen on the pretense of race, color or previous condition, from being registered or voting at any time, when he is so entitled according to the foregoing section, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $3000, or by imprisonment in the common jail for not less than thirty days, nor more than one year.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person legally engaged in preparing a register of voters, or in holding or conducting an election to which the first section of this bill is applicable, who artfully refuses to register the name, or to receive, count, return, or otherwise give the proper legal effect to the vote of any citizen on the pretense of race, color or previous condition, shall be punished by a fine not less than $500, nor more than $4000, or by imprisonment in the common jail for not less than three calendar months, nor more than two years.

Section 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the District Courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all offences committed against this act, and the district attorneys, marshals and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States shall be and they are hereby specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against any person who violates the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed before such court of the United States or Territory as by this act has cognizance of the offense.

Section 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every citizen unlawfully deprived of the right to be registered or to vote, on the pretense of race, color, or previous condition, may maintain a suit against any person so depriving him, and recover damages in the District Court of the United States for the district in which such person may be found.

THE WHIPPING-POST.

ANOTHER REVOLTING EXHIBITION AT NEWCASTLE, DEL.—TWO MEN PILLORIED AND THREE FLOGGED—PUBLIC OPINION IN THE STATE REGARDING THE LAW.

NEW CASTLE, Del., Saturday, Dec. 5th, 1868

THE telegraph has already apprised you of another infamous scene which occurred to-day in the jail-yard at this place, under the sanction of the law, wherein two men were pilloried, and they with another, were flogged, for various offences "against the dignity of the people of the State" But before proceeding to narrate the occurrences of the day, I will speak of the instrument of torture in the embrace of which the punishment is delivered. It consists of a heavy upright beam of timber, about a foot square, and eighteen feet high in the clear. Very near the top it is pierced by a cross-beam, which is about five feet in length, and horizontally severed into two pieces. The lower section is stationary, while the upper one is movable upon hinges that connect the two. In this cross-beam there are two head holes and four apertures for the wrists of the victims—one of the former and two of the latter on each side of the perpendicular post. At a distance of about six feet from the top of the centre post there is a frail platform, probably four feet square, and feebly supported by rotten joints of timber. When a criminal is to be punished he is made to stand upon this platform, which is reached by means of a ladder. The upper arm of the cross-piece is then raised upon its hinges, the man's wrists and neck are placed in the grooves on the lower arm, and the yoke is then closed upon him, and secured tightly by means of wooden wedges shot through the centre post above. The posture which the victim is thus compelled to assume is one of the most painful kind imaginable, the head being necessarily depressed almost at a right angle with the body, and the arms extended in an unnatural manner. The apertures for the neck and wrists are not very large, and when the criminal happens to be a person of more than average development, his sufferings are well-nigh intolerable, by reason of the close pressure upon the blood vessels of the neck and arms. To add to the misery of the sufferer, it may be said that the edges of the yoke are unplaned and full of jagged points and splinters, which penetrate the neck and wrists of the unfortunate one, and cause the most exquisite agony imaginable. If the victim be a tall as well as a stout person, his sufferings are rendered even more painful, because of the great curvature of the spinal column when the neck is lowered within the collar. In many such instances great, strong men, after being thus exposed for a little while, have fainted under their burden of agony, while others have stood consciously to the end, with tongue and eyes protruding, and the muscles and arteries of their bodies swollen until it would seem that they must burst under the frightful pressure to which they were exposed.

Descending from the pillory-platform to the yard, we discover the arrangements for whipping. On the upright post, at a distance of about seven or eight feet from the ground, are a pair of steel handcuffs, fastened by means of short iron chains. When one is to be whipped, his hands are slipped into the embrace of these irons, and thus elevated above his head, almost in a directly perpendicular line. If he is short in stature, he is permitted to stand upon a low box, which elevates him sufficiently to enable him to reach the cuffs.

The whip is a frightful-looking instrument, there being nine twisted leather lashes, hardened by frequent use, and as sharp upon the edges as a razor. It requires very little force to administer the most painful scourging with this weapon; and when it is laid on with force, it cuts into the flesh its own depth, lacerating and wounding in a fearful manner.

The pillory and whipping-post were brought into requisition yesterday, for the punishment of three colored men, named respectively Robert Harris, Jonathan Graves and Joseph Slubley. A fourth man was to have been whipped, but the Governor granted a pardon in time to save him from paying the penalty. His case will be referred to hereafter.

The morning was a stormy one, the wind blowing strongly from the northeast; snow, hail and rain falling in turn. It was exceedingly difficult to keep warm in the streets, even with heavy clothing and brisk walking. The pillory in the jail-yard was unprotected from the fierceness of the storm. Snow and sleet had fallen to a depth of about three inches, covering the rough instrument of torture, and the rain dissolving these, the beams were soon covered with a glaring sheet of ice. The platform of the pillory was also covered with snow and ice. The "show" as the little boys in the street called it, was to have commenced at 10 o'clock, but owing to the absence of Sheriff Richardson, there was a delay of about an hour, in the hope that he would soon return. He did not come, however, and at 11 o'clock preparations were made by the jailor, Mr. J. B. Vining, to begin the brutal work. The ladder was produced, and following the jailor, Graves and Slubley slowly ascended to the platform. The former had been guilty of stealing a shot-gun, worth the paltry sum of five dollars, and pleading guilty, was sentenced to pay the owner of the gun double its value, to pay the costs of the suit, stand in the pillory one hour, be whipped with twenty lashes and imprisoned two years. Slubley had waded more deeply into crime. He was employed in the office of H. M. Rile, at Wilmington, and becoming sorely pressed for money, he robbed his employer, and to cover the theft fired the office. The total loss borne by Mr. Rile in this matter was about $800. The Court, upon Slubley's admission of guilt, decreed that he should for both offences pay a fine of $500, reimburse Mr. Rile doubly for his loss, stand in the pillory one hour, receive thirty lashes, and be imprisoned for five years. The criminals were very lightly clad, but about the shoulders of each was a shoddy blanket, which afforded only a slight protection against the biting cold. Their heads were covered, and rough coffee bags were wrapped about their feet as they yielded their neck to the grip of the collar. Both were youthful persons, Slubley being evidently about twenty, and his companion not more than eighteen years of age. The former was as black as night, while the latter was nearly white. They were not ferocious in aspect, but showed considerable bitterness of feeling when being punished. They trembled with the cold at the outset, and when the hour had passed they were so benumbed that they were scarcely able to descend the ladder. Slubley being more muscular than the other man, suffered infinitely more pain but bore it all determinedly.

After the pillory operation was ended the prisoners were consigned to their cells again, to await the arrival of the Sheriff. It was nearly 2 o'clock in the afternoon when that functionary made his appearance, and, as a prudential measure, he ate his dinner before proceeding with his cruel task of flogging. Dinner over, he proceeded to the yard and commenced work. Armed with the whip, he stationed himself at the post, and awaited the arrival of his victims. The first candidate who was brought out was the man Harris, previously mentioned, who was apparently twenty-five or thirty years of age. His ordinary clothing, above the waist, had been removed, and an old blanket thrown about his shoulders. He stepped quickly up to the post, and, thrusting his wrists into the handcuffs, closed his eyes, set his jaws firmly together, braced his body, and was apparently ready for the scourge. The Sheriff, be it said to his credit, is a kind-hearted man, to whom this sort of work is evidently distasteful; but the law compelled him to whip and he reluctantly did so. The prisoner had stolen a five dollar greenback from a neighbor, and besides a fine of ten dollars and an imprisonment for six months, he was sentenced to receive ten lashes. Every stroke of the lash, although slightly delivered, made him wince and look unutterable agony. Stepping from the box on which he had stood, he received the blanket about his shoulders and was hurried into the jail where his back was washed with salt water, after which he was remanded to his cell.

The next man produced was Graves, who wore an expression of the utmost indifference and contempt upon his face, and as he stepped upon the box he cast a withering glance at the Sheriff and those about him. He received twenty lashes, laid on with a little more vigor than were those of his predecessor. He scarcely moved a muscle of his face, during the entire operation, and the lash seemed to make but little impression upon his back. He walked into jail again, to receive his salt and water bath, and was subsequently placed in bed and covered up until the smarting sensation had abated.

Slubley was next brought out. His manner toward the Sheriff was disdainful in the extreme, and he submitted to the flogging with a degree of fortitude that was truly remarkable. His skin was very tender, and when the blanket was removed from his otherwise bare shoulders, and the keen wind blew upon his exposed body, he shivered like an aspen. The first stroke of the "nine-tails" left as many white scars upon the man's shoulders and each of the following ones, until the thirtieth had been reached, imprinted great ridges in his flesh. The muscles of his face twitched nervously as each blow decended, but he seemed determined to make no show of weakness, and he played his part well until the end. After his release from the handcuffs, he stepped aside, and, turning his face toward the Sheriff, he said to him scornfully: "Thank you," and then hurried to his cell, where he, too, was salted and then packed into a bed.

The gates of the jail-yard were thrown open to the public in the morning and in the afternoon, but the disagreeable weather prevented the usual large attendance of spectators. There were probably fifty persons in attendance on both occasions, including a troop of little boys, who seemed to enjoy the matter keenly. The lookers-on seemed to be about equally divided on the question of the righteousness of the law, and several angry discussions took place in relation thereto. The jailor earnestly upheld the law, and contended that its effect was salutary, inasmuch as it frightened would-be criminals, and thus deterred them from entering upon a wicked career. A bystander regarded it as a most barbarous outrage, unworthy of the civilization of the day. Such punishment as this, he said, simply degrades these poor creatures, and publicly brands them as outlaws, and they never can or will thereafter hold up their heads again or attempt to reform. "There are only two States in the Union," he added, "in which the people are so benighted as to do this hellish work, and those are Delaware and Texas." An opponent insisted that this was a more humane punishment than solitary confinement, as practiced in some prisons in other States, and besides, he argued, "when a man has been once well whipped here, you will never see him back again." "That may be," said another, "but he doesn't reform; he goes elsewhere and repeats his offence. The object of punishment is, among other things, to reform the criminal and to restore him to the ranks of honest manhood." "Not at all," resumed the other; "society has primarily to defend itself against the outrages of these offenders, and that is the sole object of punishment by the hands of the law. The effect with us is marvelous, for, while in other places thieves repeat regularly, it is very seldom here that the same offender is brought twice to the correction-post." Thus the controversy continued until the disgusting exhibition had been concluded, and the ponderous gate of the jail had closed upon the backs of those whom professional duty or mere curiosity had attracted to the scene.

I promised to refer again to the case of the pardoned man. He was a Philadelphian youth named Morris Hymen, and an Israelite, unmistakably. He had stolen a coat worth five dollars from a man named Richenberger, and the sentence pronounced against him was that he should pay double the value of the coat to its owner, defray the expenses of his trial, suffer ten lashes, and be imprisoned for six months. It was the determination of the Sheriff, it is said, to draw the blood in his case, as he had added to the gravity of the original offence by forging a check upon New York in paying his counsel. That he should have stolen a coat was deemed a most heinous offence against the majesty of the law, but to cheat his lawyer afterward was deemed to be so heartless an act that no corporeal punishment therefor could be too severe. He escaped actual punishment, but from his deportment in the jail before his pardon arrived, I judged that he suffered infinitely more by anticipation than he could possibly have suffered by actual experience of the scourge.

These whippings occur twice a year, or during the semi-annual sittings of the Courts, in each of the three county towns of the State, viz., Dover, Georgetown and New-Castle. It should not be a matter of surprise, perhaps, that a State which has no public schools should be thus far behind her sister States in civilization; and yet it seems strange that professedly Christian communities can sanction the perpetration of such a barbarous and inhuman method of punishing criminals. A writer on this subject sad recently:

"In 1791 even English bigotry and conservatism consented to stop flogging females; but in Delaware, thirteen years ago, white and black women were publicly whipped in this Christian town of New-Castle. Dragged from prison into the jail-yard, the Sheriff stripped them naked to the waist, in the presence of a multitude of shameless men, and then, tying them to the whipping-post, gashed their backs with a whip until the blood spurted from them. Not content with this infamy, but a few years since, the law often required that the Sheriff should seize his shears and crop the ears of his fair victims, very much as those of a dog are cut, bringing them to sharp points. Sheriffs in those days had not only to be simple brutes, but to have skill in the brutal fine arts as well. It was not every man who could slice a female ear with precision and tastefulness."

So it will be perceived that there is some improvement in Delawarian civilization, even though it be small, and the probability is that at a time not far distant these cruel relics of unenlightened centuries will have been utterly banished from our midst, and be numbered with the things that were and are not.

It may be an interesting fact for you to know that the question of the repeal of this law is almost strictly one of party—that is to say, the Democrats or pro-slavery men, are, almost to a man, in favor of the brutal work performed at the pillory and whipping-post; while the Republicans, with scarcely an exception, stand upon the other side of the issue.

The following extracts from leading Delaware journals will show to you the diposition of the Democratic element in regard to this matter:

In an article on "The Increase of Crime," one writer says: "The great increase of crime in the large cities of the States north of us should be alarming to every right-minded and thinking man. Crimes are not only more numerous, notwithstanding the vast bodies of Police, but they are growing rapidly more heinous and revolting in their nature. * * There is also a vast increase in crimes of lesser note, such as robbery on the highway, of the domicile, ingenious modes of fraud, etc. These acts are perpetrated in view of the terrors of the jails and penitentiaries, where solitary confinement and the most brutal and barbarous modes of punishment await criminals, some of which are very little behind the racks and other modes of the Inquisition. It is doubtful whether, in view of the experience of the jail and penitentiary, where the criminal's sufferings are only exposed to the keepers of such places, the whipping-post and pillory is not a better as well as a cheaper mode of punishment. It is true that the labor of many bad men may sometimes be secured to the large States, to pay, in some part, the expense of such institutions as they are made to operate in. But it is not the intention of statutes to get money; nor yet is it solely to punish mankind. On the contrary, we presume the criminal enactments of Delaware were formed with the view of deterring men from committing crime. And in this light they are truly philanthropic. No father wishes to see his son arraigned for stealing, or for assaulting with intent to kill, or burglary; and hence the terrors of the whipping-post and pillory are placed before the people. Because the people of Delaware (a small State, and unable to support a penitentiary), have chosen this mode to deter her own people from evil, as well as the hordes of thieves that are showered down upon her from the dens of vice, both in high and low life, in Philadelphia and other great cities, our people have been subjected to the vilest slander and abuse from a venal press. Mr. Richardson performs his duty, we are confident, with pain. But would he experience less to witness the daily tortures which criminals are suffering in the States where those live who revile us so much? We think not."

That crime is in as flourishing a condition in Delaware as in other States, is evident from an admission unwittingly made by a writer, whose journal is clamoring for a new police. He says: "It is as universally conceded on all hands that our citizens have never been so illy protected in their property and households as at present. Scarcely a week passes, but some house is broken into at night, and depredations, thefts, and robberies committed while the inmates are asleep; and yet few or none of the offenders are ever brought to justice. There is something wrong about all this. We have virtually no protection from the midnight robber. More vigilance is required, and we know of no better way of securing safety to our people than by the enactment of a metropolitan police law that will give us officers who will do their duty irrespective of party influences, and who shall not be dependent upon the annual elections for their appointment."

A very bitter writer in the Wilmington *Gazette* vents his spleen in the following:

"The pillory and whipping-post need no defence in Delaware from Delawareans. We know their worth and are determined to maintain them, despite carpet-bag howling, 'moral ideas' and Yankee philanthropy; and we are aware of, at present, but one needed extension of their jurisdiction, which will be complete when impudent carpet-bag revilers of the State and her institutions, are summarily brought under the salutary influence of the one, and the wholesome correction of the other."

Reference is made in this last quotation to the praiseworthy agitation of this subject by newspapers of all parts of the country, and it is to be hoped that, despite all the unpleasant writhings of the inhuman supporters of this horrid penal code, the matter will not be dropped until Delaware has forever erased from its statute-books a law so repulsive to the better instincts of our nature.—*N. Y. Times.*

R. R. S.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society was held in the Assembly Buildings in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, Dec. 10th.

ROBERT PURVIS, one of the Vice-Presidents, took the chair. CALEB H. NEEDLES was appointed Secretary, *pro tem.*

THE PRESIDENT announced that, in accordance with the usage of the Society, any person present feeling so inclined, was at liberty to open the meeting with vocal prayer.

LUCRETIA MOTT made a few appropriate introductory remarks. WM. LLOYD, also, spoke briefly.

Permission was given to Mr. P. MORIATY to address the Society upon the course pursued by Irishmen in this country, towards the Anti-Slavery cause. He spoke earnestly in behalf of universal freedom; and asked of this Society an expression of sympathy with Ireland; and proposed a Resolution to that effect. Objection being made to the Resolution, on the ground that it is not within the legitimate province of this Society to take official cognizance of other forms of oppression than Slavery; some discussion followed, and the Resolution was, subsequently, withdrawn by the mover.

On motion, the following persons were appointed a Committee to nominate Officers of the Society, for the ensuing year: BENJAMIN BACON, JACOB PAXSON, MAHLON B. LINTON, and MARY GREW.

The presiding officer presented a brief verbal statement of the operations of the Society during the past year; its efforts to disseminate the truth by which alone, the Nation can be saved; and, to that end, its contributions to the support and circulation of the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD. He spoke earnestly of the cruel prejudice against the colored race which still exists in the land; of the unsubdued *spirit* of slavery still raging in the South; and of the work which the present hour demands of abolitionists.

The following Resolutions were presented by Mary Grew:

Resolved, That the present moral and political condition of our Southern States, revealed in the desperate determination of the Rebel masters to make void the freedom proffered by the United States government to their former slaves; the constant peril and fear in which the colored man is striving to exercise the rights and perform the duties of a freeman; the anarchy which is writing its history in blood; the rebellion which defies the authority of the United States and surrenders only in the presence of its bayonets, demands of abolitionists unremitted vigilance and constant labor for the accomplishment of their great object, the complete and secured freedom of the American slave.

Resolved, That for the complete suppression of Rebellion, for the relief and security of the loyal people of the South, for the honor, dignity, and the present and future well-being of the nation, Congress should, without delay, rearraign and depose Andrew Johnson from the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That the recent action of the Georgia Legislature in expelling the duly elected colored members of that body is another illustration of the spirit and purpose of the defeated rebels, and another evidence that the colored population cannot be safely left to the protection of State authority, or the public sentiment of the South; and we protest against the admission to Congress of Senators and Representatives from that State until the political equality of its loyal citizens—their right to vote and to hold office—shall be recognized and guaranteed, irrespective of race or complexional differences.

Resolved, That in the name of those millions now struggling up from the condition of chattels to that of men, we demand that their right to exercise the suffrage of freemen shall be secured by the Federal Constitution; and we urge upon Congress to adopt, without delay, a Constitutional amendment which shall recognize and guarantee their right to vote, and their eligibility to office.

Resolved, That as the great sin of this nation, which nearly wrought its ruin, was contempt and hatred of the colored man, the true test of its penitence and regeneration is its spirit and conduct towards him; and its salvation, if it is to be saved, must be wrought out by its full and hearty and practical acknowledgment of the equal rights of all men without distinction of race or color.

Resolved, That while we heartily rejoice, with devout thankfulness, over the Republican victory in the late Presidential election, whereby the nation was saved from the surrender of its government into the hands which for four years had fought against it in behalf of slavery, we regard that great victory as preliminary only to the complete triumph of Liberty which that has made possible.

Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with those heroic men and women who, at the peril of their lives are contending on Southern soil for free speech, free schools, and a free government, and that in response to their appeals to us to stand faithfully at our post in this critical hour, we do assure them of our solemn purpose to pursue our work to its full accomplishment.

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of Spain upon their limitation of slavery; and upon the widespread, gratifying development of Republican principles in their midst; and referring them to the experience of the United States as an illustration of the wisdom and safety of immediate emancipation, we earnestly urge them to improve the present, as their golden opportunity to secure the immediate unconditional abolition of slavery throughout the Spanish dominions.

Resolved, That we rely, as we have ever relied, upon the dissemination of truth to overthrow error and wrong and establish justice; and therefore we call upon all the friends of the colored man to sustain and widely circulate the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, the only journal in the country which is specially devoted to the advocacy of his claim to all the rights of American citizenship.

A. M. POWELL, Editor of the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, next addressed the meeting. He gave a compact analysis of past Congressional legislation; and depicted the present perils, and the possible state of the country's future. A portion of his speech was devoted to the advocacy of the resolution demanding the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

Rev. JOHN T. SARGENT of Boston was introduced to the audience, and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF REV. JOHN T. SARGENT.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have a painful distrust of my position here. It is not for me, invalid as I am, to occupy the precious time of this convention any farther than to express my heartiest sympathy with its objects and aims. But this much I can and will say, and to this you will all respond—that we are now, in the midst of a national, social and political crisis, which well might give voices to the least eloquent of us, and energy to the weakest, and raise, as it were, the very dumb and dead from their graves! Sir, when I look into your face, as you sit in that chair, and am told that *you* who are here and now presiding over this intelligent assemblage in a position so rightly conceded you by the very elite and truest people of Pennsylvania, cannot exercise, *unchallenged*, or without social distrust, the right of suffrage in this same community, nor enjoy some of the plainest political and social privileges because of your *complexion*, though it might puzzle the keenest physiologist to say wherein, in that respect you differ from the rest of us, or even from the so-called "God-like" Dan'l Webster, I feel covered with shame for my country, and could put my hand on my lips and my mouth in the dust, while I ask what sense there is in such a prejudice? And can it be, and is it true, that sensible people, once with us, can now seriously maintain that there is nothing more to be done for the colored race—that the great work of Anti-Slavery reform is fully accomplished, and the liberties and social rights of such a people insured while such a narrow and contemptible prejudice exists. Truly it is but too evident that the end is not yet. We would that it were—none more heartily than we would rejoice at such consummation. But, as things are now, with our colored brethren hemmed in, on all sides, by mean distrust and social outlawry, we feel fully justified in the continuance of our conventions, Anti-Slavery meetings and discussions. It is now nearly forty years (thirty-five this very month as you know) since the "American Anti-Slavery Society" put forth in this very city, its "Declaration of Sentiments," and its Constitution of Protest against the "*Sum of all Villainies*," and here we are still, in sober session, arguing, discussing, pleading that the poor black man may have his simple rights and social privileges conceded, and be treated more as a *man* and less like a *brute!* But that claim, clear as it is to the simplest child and to the eye of common-sense justice, is still denied or equivically argued and opposed. Under such a shameful halting of the rule and verdict of everlasting right, we are tempted to cry out, with the old Scriptural lamentation, "How long, O Lord, how long!" O that we might rather, by the triumph of a completer justice, have cause to say like Simeon of old, "*now* Lord lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for our eyes have seen thy salvation!" But this dear vision is not yet, nor so near as we could wish, nor will that millenium of social equality be realized so long as a trickster is in the Presidential chair, so long as selfishness and a time-serving policy bear rule in our councils, nor so long as persecution and despotism are allowed to suppress and waylay the colored voter at the polls, everywhere, wrenching away his ballot, and so long as even Republican voters at the South, black or white, cannot exercise the right of suffrage but at the peril of their lives, and are daily shot down at the ballot box. All this too, while our Military General in Chief (the President elect) has his sword with seeming indifference, half ensheathed!

And who says now, that under such a sort of brigand usurpation and tyranny, our colored brethren have, in any right sense, their privileges of citizenship ensured and defended? And yet how often is the question put to us half sneeringly—"What do you have *Anti-Slavery* meetings and Conventions for *now*? And *why* keep up concern or discussion about a matter already settled by the late President's Emancipation Edict? Our answer to this might well be by other questions antithetically put.

But let us see in the first place what says the Third Article of the "American Anti-Slavery Society's" Platform and Constitution?—I quote from its printed form—"This Society shall aim to elevate the condition and character of the people of color by encouraging their intellectual, moral, and religious improvement, and by removing public prejudice that they may, according to their intellectual and moral worth, share an equality, with the whites, of civil and religious privileges."

Now, does any one pretend to say that these great, integral, practical and social aims of the "American Anti-Slavery Society" as here stated, are fully accomplished so long as the negro is still socially outlawed and disfranchised, and with the cold shoulder everywhere turned to him? Will any one soberly affirm that there is nothing more to be *done* for the colored man? *Is* the condition of the colored race as yet so elevated or improved that we may safely now remit or suspend all further

efforts on their behalf? *Are* they no longer the victims of a social prejudice, and *do* they share with the whites that equality which the article just quoted contemplates and demands? Certainly not, and therefore here, and now, and always and so long as their cry for sympathy and help comes up to us and is heard thus plaintively in the land, will we cry aloud through all its borders, and ring the alarm bells of our warnings, and sound the rebuke of our protests, and reiterate the call of our great national concern. Yes! So long as Justice tramples on or neglects any form of humanity, however humble, black or white, male or female, large or small, and so long as the iron heel of any tyranny or invidious class distinctions is on the neck of any fellow citizens of this republic, whenever, and wherever such wrong doings obtain or may be, there will *we* be (so help us God) protestant, and persistent in our meetings, conventions, appeals, remonstrances, prayers, till all such great evils are done away, and all such iniquities exorcised—"the rough way" made smooth, and the very glory and joy and peace of God with his eternal justice be risen upon us like the fullness of his midday sun.

The truth is the actual social status of the colored people in this country is but little better than it was before. Are there not in fact certain social issues now involving so closely all that pertains to their civil, social and political welfare and position as to constitute them about as much serfs and dependants as when they were held fast in the greedy grip of the slaveholder, or beneath his threatening lash? What means it, now, I ask—this incessant, obstinate denial of the negro's social claims and relations, this ignoring of his manhood, this treating him like a dumb dog, this brutal questioning of his right, position, and privilege as a citizen, companion, fellow being? Aye, but you say he cannot now be *owned, sold*, or *counted* as a *chattel* by some mean man-stealing despot, nor be knocked down as a mere piece of furniture beneath the hammer of an auctioneer. Perhaps not but he *can* be and *is* daily SHOT down in the open streets of Nashville and New Orleans, as he would not be were he classed or available as worth so many dollars and cents. The splenatic Southerner who now shoots and assassinates the poor black man on Southern soil, would no more do it were that black man an appreciable part of his personal estate, than he would burn his own house down. But surely it is quite time all these tyrannous atrocities were put an end to. See now how all the columns of our daily press are reeking and running with blood and tears by the constant accounts of the murder and maltreatment of the poor freedmen, their frequent assassination on the highway, their cruel robbery and starvation, and the suppression of every, even the comonest privilege that belongs to them. Call you this a Christian land or community where such ill deeds can be tolerated? Oh, surely, as God is just, and as retribution for wrong unto him belongeth, there must and will come to us a reckoning atonement for all these gross iniquities.

And look you, now friends, in the midst of all these clouds of social ill so thundering and lightening around them, how marvellous the patience of those suffering ones, how astonishing their forbearance, how magnanimous their whole deportment and bearing! And how shall we recompense them? What shall we do for them? What can we proffer them in testimony of our sense of their virtues? Let us give them, at least, in all the genial benedictions of the Scripture phrase "beauty for ashes," yes, the beauty of a right social reconstruction and recognition for the ashes of their long servitude, the "oil of joy for mourning," yes the solace of a joyful hope and sunny peace for all their past and present woes, and the "garment of praise," by an improved social position for all that "spirit of heaviness," which has so long overlaid and oppressed them. We demand for this people the continuance and support of every kind instrumentality which may tend to their social elevation. We talk vainly of the "American Flag" which is waving over their heads as a protection! We boast of the Star Spangled Banner which is around them, as it its proud folds were full of hope and immortality, and symbolised only JUSTICE, but I tell you there is more social joy for this people in one wave of our "ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD" and in one word from WENDELL PHILLIPS than in all the flaunting pretensions of every other flag of stripes between Cape Cod and San Francisco! I appeal then to you Philadelphians and to whom can I better appeal, by all the largeness of the name you bear, so significant and expressive of philanthropy and brotherly love, ("*Philadelphus*") to see to it that these compassionate and fraternal influences are faithfully applied and sustained where so much needed. Pre-eminently, as I may say, is it the obligation and mission of all descendants and countrymen of that impersonation of a genial good will, Wm. Penn, Pennsylvanians, to see to it that the largest liberty consistent with the absolute right be fully and every where recognized and made sure. To this great end let us labor, to this good work give our energies, till for the poor black, so long outlawed and ill treated, there come a day when he shall be no longer stigmatized and avoided on account of his complexion, nor sneered at because of his race, but soon received, recognized, welcomed as in the light of God's impartial sunbeams, a man among men, a brother among his kindred with every natural and legitimate right conceded him, and every social privilege guaranteed and his rightful position in the community fully integrated and beyond *a doubt established*.

On motion, the Chair nominated EDWARD M. DAVIS and HARRIET PURVIS, as a Committee on Finance]

EDWARD M. DAVIS read the Constitutional Amendment recently presented to the house of Representatives, by Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN. He also made an earnest appeal to the audience for liberal donations to the treasury of the Society; reminding them that he was but asking for the payment of a part of the debt which the nation owes to the race so long trampled by its tyranny.

WENDELL PHILLIPS spoke, briefly, upon the Resolution expressing sympathy with Ireland. He said that he could, as an individual, heartily endorse it; and that he regarded every abolitionist who withheld his sympathy from Ireland in her struggle for freedom, as false to his principles. He considered this Irish question as a most important one, and that it becomes the American people to exert their influence in behalf of any effort for the good of Ireland. But while, as individuals, abolitionists respond with quick sympathy to the claims of all oppressed classes, the duties of an Anti-Slavery Society lie only in the direction of one race. Upon its platform, he would advocate only the cause of the colored people, whose freedom and political equality with all other American citizens, it is the object of this Society to achieve.

At the close of Mr. Phillips' remarks, the meeting adjourned until 2 1-2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Society re-assembled, pursuant to adjournment. The nominating Committee reported the following list of officers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT.—ROBERT PURVIS.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—THOMAS GARRET, EDWARD M. DAVIS.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.—MARY GREW.

RECORDING SECRETARY.—HARRIET PURVIS.

TREASURER.—JOHN K. WILDMAN.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—LUCRETIA MOTT, BENJAMIN C. BACON, MARGARET J. BURLEIGH, WILLIAM STILL, SARAH H. PEIRCE, ALFRED H. LOVE.

The report was accepted, and the officers elected.

MARY GREW read the series of Resolutions presented in the morning; and also presented the following:

Resolved, That we gladly recognize and record the fact of the improved tone of a portion of the Republican press of this city and State, and the fidelity with which many journals have recently advocated the colored man's right of suffrage and endeavored to enforce the moral lessons of the hour.

Resolved, That in the death of its venerable and beloved president, James Mott, this society has lost a most valuable member and officer, who, from its earliest existence to the hour of his translation from earthly life, was its firm and faithful supporter; to his fellow-members a wise counsellor; to the oppressed of earth a sympathizing, loyal, brave friend and champion.

Resolved, That the tribute which we offer to his memory shall be our earnest efforts to follow his Christian example.

She addressed the meeting, advocating the necessity of a Constitutional Amendment which shall guarantee to the colored men of the South the right of suffrage, without which their personal freedom cannot be complete or secure. She argued that laws, either State or Congressional, were insufficient to secure this right to the ballot, because they may be changed by a succeeding legislature; but that when such protection shall be incorporated in the Constitution of the United States, we may trust the heart of the North to maintain it there. She urged the friends of the cause, who had labored faithfully during many years, amidst obloquy and opposition, to remain steadfast unto the end; until their work so well begun and so long continued, shall be accomplished in the complete freedom of the American slave.

LUCRETIA MOTT spoke briefly, expressing her interest in all efforts made in behalf of human freedom, in every part of the world. She urged upon women their obligation to work in the anti-slavery cause, bidding them remember that it is the cause of colored women as well as men.

A. M. POWELL made a statement concerning THE NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD; saying that its subscription list is steadily increasing, especially in the South; and that its leading editorials, as representing a particular phase of opinion, are extensively copied into the great daily journals of the country—journals which would not upon their own responsibility publish our radical views. He recommended that subscriptions be raised for the purpose of sending THE STANDARD throughout our Southern States. He spoke of the very encouraging auspices under which we were assembled for the completion of our work, but affirmed the need of continued vigilant effort to achieve a recognized and guaranteed legal and political freedom and equality for the colored race. Grant had declared his purpose to be governed by the popular will. It is our business to so educate public opinion as that the popular will may demand justice and impartial freedom for all men and women. The months immediately before us were greatly important for our active labor. The present session of Congress might and should cover by its action our whole demand for the colored race. Though nearing the end, we were not yet wholly out of the woods. Cheered and strengthened by all that had been gained we should persevere in our work until the negro's claim to equal citizenship was as fully recognized in Pennsylvania as in South Carolina, and guaranteed by constitutional amendment every where. Mr. Powell closed his remarks with an eloquent tribute to the memory of JAMES MOTT, thelate president of this Society.

WENDELL PHILLIPS next addressed the meeting. He said that there was one thing which had distinguished this movement for the negro, here and in England, and that was its specific character. By keeping it within narrow limits, steadily directed to one purpose, we had acquired strength to accomplish that purpose. He would keep this platform to one idea, until that idea shall be fully realized. He contended that the hour had come, after seventy years' struggle, to lay the question of negro race on the table; and that was the reason why he asked for an amendment of the Constitution which should wipe out all distinctions of color or race, and establish the civil and political equality of men.

He said that the method of God is to try each age, not with the whole of christianity, but with one single test of character and progress.

For instance, the test of Luther's age was independence of the Pope; but God did not lift Luther into independence of the church. That was the test of a later age, which was lifted to its level. Justice to the negro is the test which God applies to the church of this land and age. The question of to-day is a question of races. Fifty years hence our history will consist chiefly of the quarrel of the races; and our romances will be based on the causes of that quarrel. The period by which we shall be historically known will be the time when God brought to the surface the great struggle between the black and the white man, and settled it. He spoke earnestly of the responsibilities and duties of the Nation, and of abolitionists, in this critical hour; and hopefully of the full and speedy accomplishment of the Anti-Slavery enterprise.

At the close of Mr. Phillips' speech, the Treasurer's Report was presented and accepted.

PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY:—

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Balance in Treasury, Nov., 8th, 1867,	$20 19
Net Receipts of Kennett Meeting,	150 22
Net Receipts of West Chester, do,	65 00
Net Receipts of Philad'a Meeting and Festival,	485 31
Various Donations during the year,	359 28
Other Receipts,	8 63
Total,	1,088 63
Remittance to STANDARD, Dec. 6th, 1867,	850 00
Sundry Expenses from Nov. 10th to April 1st,	64 79
Postage on STANDARD to Oct. 1st,	33 70
Other Expenses,	4 48
Balance of Cash in Treasury, Dec. 1st, 1868,	135 66
Total,	1,088 63

J. K. WILDMAN, Treasurer.

The Resolutions were adopted without dissent.

An invitation was given to the audience to repair to the Festival of The Friends of Freedom, in Concert Hall; and the Meeting adjourned, *sine die*.

C. H. NEEDLES, Secretary.

SPECIAL PREMIUM.—PHOTOGRAPH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WE have arranged to offer as a premium for subscribers for THE STANDARD a life-like, beautifully finished, medium-sized photograph of WENDELL PHILLIPS, made for us by a distinguished Boston artist. We have had many calls for photographs of Mr. Phillips, suitable for framing, which we have hitherto been unable to supply. We have at last a likeness of him which we pronounce eminently satisfactory, and which we think will prove to be so to his many friends by whom it will be desired. Each photograph will have also Mr. Phillips' autograph. To all our subscribers who renew their own subscriptions and remit for one new subscriber ($6); or to any one who sends us the names of two new subscribers for one year ($6), we will forward, post paid, a copy of Mr. Phillips' photograph, the retail price of which is $2.50.

PREMIUMS

WE will send post-paid, to any one renewing a subscription for THE STANDARD and sending one new subscriber ($6); or remitting for two new subscribers ($6), a copy of ANNA E. DICKINSON'S new book, 301 pages, just issued by Messrs. Ticknor and Fields, entitled "WHAT ANSWER?" As with her voice, so with her pen, Miss Dickinson pleads eloquently the cause of the still oppressed colored people. The story is one of thrilling interest, characterized by a noble purpose and high moral tone. It deserves, and will doubtless achieve, a wide circulation. Our premium offer puts it within easy reach of thousands.

WE continue to offer to old subscribers who renew their subscriptions and send one new subscriber for the year ($6); or to any who will send two new subscribers ($6); either of the following very desirable books:

Wendell Phillips' "Speeches, Lectures and Letters," 562 pages, with steel portrait—price $2.50.

Lydia Maria Child's Romance of the Republic, 442 pages—price $2.50.

Caroline H. Dall's "College, Market and Court, 498 pages—price $2.50.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1868.

ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE.

ALL the amendments thus far proposed for the removal of the political disabilities of the colored people, are so far as they have come to our notice, incomplete in that they do not guarantee eligibility to office. It is generally presumed that with the right to vote acknowledged, the right also to hold office would not be questioned. It probably would not in any other case than that of the colored people. If we had not otherwise learned the lesson, the proceedings of the Georgia Legislature would teach that where the interests of the colored race are involved the terms of legislation cannot be too guarded and explicit. It will not do to leave anything for inference and subsequent conflicting interpretations. The Devil of American prejudice hunts and haunts the negro at every turn, and in every possible way, and in all doubtful phraseology of every statutory enactment, is sure, with the help of the Rebel-Democracy, and the acquiescence of dough-faced, "conservative" Republicans to turn the tables against him.

That it is of great importance that this point of eligibility to office should be explicitly covered by Congress will be still more apparent later, if we are correctly advised from Washington, that nothing effective is likely to be done to reinstate the expelled colored members to their places in the legislature of Georgia, prior to the admission of Congressional representatives. The right of colored citizens to hold office, State or National, should not be left to the caprice and prejudice of individual States, but should be at once definitively settled and guaranteed by national authority.

Let therefore the form of Constitutional Amendment, finally agreed upon and adopted by Congress, include a clearly stated guarantee of eligibility to office, as well as the right to vote, irrespective of race or complexional differences.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS has begun the present session, as the preceding, with a criminal blunder, in recognizing Andrew Johnson as competent to offer a message as President of the United States. Not only have Senators and Representatives invited renewed insult to themselves, but what is of much more consequence, they have allowed the American nation to suffer additional dishonor. The besotted traitor and Ku-Klux chief has sent forth to our own country, and to the world, an infamous document, as President, which they have thus far failed to rebuke. With the power fully in their own hands, if they allow this last session of the Fortieth Congress to close without the removal of Andrew Johnson from office, they will have given ample occasion for an agitation which is sure to follow and eventually to ultimate in the abolition of the office of President itself. If it is found that in so clear a case of misdemeanor and crime as the present, a President cannot be removed, then the conviction will be inevitable that the permanence and security of free institutions will demand such a change, in the executive department of the government as will not leave it in the power of one drunken apostate to dishonor and endanger the nation by a prolonged misrule of four years. Resolutions of censure are not what Mr. Johnson's case calls for, but deposition from office. The impeachment trial in the minds of the American people, as with the large majority of both houses of Congress, resulted in a verdict of guilty. It was defeated by treachery and political spite. Responsibility for the blood of many hundreds of murdered loyal men throughout the South has since added, and continues to add to Johnson's guilt. It is fully within the power, as it is clearly the duty of this Congress to rearraign and depose him. Let it be done without more delay.

The future historian, if he has occasion to look at the records of the Fortieth Congress will not fail to notice that it had a remarkable fondness for recesses and holidays. The halls and corridors of the capitol were hardly warmed before a proposition was brought forward and carried for a holiday recess for a fortnight from the 21st inst. In the face of such dangers as surround the loyal people, both white and black, at the South, and of the need of the country for such legislation as will secure the essential conditions of peace and prosperity it would seem, if we had not become accustomed to it, well nigh madness for Congress thus to trifle with time and opportunity. We greatly fear that it is a madness the method and purpose of which will be found, too late, to have been to delay, postpone, and finally to kill the particular measure of paramount importance for which the nation waits—a Constitutional Amendment guaranteeing impartial suffrage to colored citizens. That there are leading, managing men in the Republican camp who seek such a result we are well assured. They can and ought to be overawed by an urgent public opinion. Let the friends of freedom every where have an eye to the trimmers and time-servers. Impeachment and impartial suffrage are the two measures demanded of this Congress to clear the way properly for its successor and for the incoming administration.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS

IN the Senate Mr. Wilson has introduced a bill, (and Mr. Julian another, similar, in the House) which if adopted by Congress will enfranchise the women of the District of Columbia. We trust the bill will be pressed to a vote. It is a measure we have hitherto taken occasion to urge, and we trust that, presented thus upon its own merits, it will command votes sufficient to become a law the present session. Mr. Julian has also introduced a bill to the same end, covering all the territories, as well as the District of Columbia.

In the Senate Mr. Pomeroy, and in the House Mr. Julian, have introduced propositions for a Constitutional Amendment including the enfranchisement of women. In these proposed amendments the questions of race and sex are classed together. Both propositions are important. Parties are unequally divided upon them. We hope neither proposition will be so used as to injure the other. Therefore we would have them separated and presented distinct from each other. The Copperhead-Democrats are a unit against negro suffrage, and of course would not vote for the enfranchisement of white women, if by doing so they must vote for the negro. We trust the questions may be presented in two amendments instead of one. It will then be very interesting to see who are, and who are not the friends and supporters of each. Meanwhile petitions for each should be sent forward from the people in large numbers.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MEETINGS AND FESTIVAL.

WE present elsewhere tolerably full accounts of the recent meetings held in Philadelphia and vicinity. We greatly regret, however, our inability to give a full report of the eloquent and comprehensive address by Mr. Phillips in the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society on Thursday afternoon. It was one of his ablest speeches, full of timely suggestion and admonition such as the crisis period through which we are passing demands. The meetings were all well attended, and a lively interest was manifested throughout. Many old co-workers were present, from different parts of the State, at the annual meeting in Philadelphia. The absence of the honored president of the Society, JAMES MOTT, removed by death since the last anniversary meeting, was keenly felt by all. But the influence of his noble, unselfish, manly example still abides, and will long continue with all by whom he was known and beloved.

The Festival on Thursday evening was a delightful occasion socially, was successful pecuniarily, and by no means the least valuable of the series of meetings in the quality of the speaking. Mrs. Cora Daniels' address was a very effective and timely appeal in behalf of the Southern loyalists, with whom she has been closely identified in keenest sorrow and sacrifice.

The friends of freedom throughout the country should be vigilant in their demands during the months immediately before us. Thus will members of Congress and of the State legislatures be strengthened tor the full discharge of their duties. We may then hope and confidently expect the next anniversary gathering of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society to be commemorative of the complete triumph of freedom in a recognized, and guaranteed political equality for its clients, the colored people. May no untoward influence be allowed to postpone that auspicious day.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We invite attention to the interesting account of The Woman's Club of Boston; (of which Mrs. CAROLINE M. SEVERANCE is president), written by Miss KATE FIELD and reprinted from the *Springfield Republican*. Though not technically a "Woman's Rights" organization for the discussion of woman's enfranchisement, this Club has chosen a field of very useful labor, and we hope it may be pecuniarily strengthened, and in every way prospered.

Among the resolutions adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society is one congratulating the people of Spain upon their recent limitation of slavery, and urging them to improve their present golden opportunity to secure the immediate, unconditional abolition of slavery throughout the Spanish dominions. We are glad to notice also that Mr. Sumner has introduced in the Senate a joint resolution congratulatory to the people of Spain upon the spread of republican principles in their midst.

Two important Woman's Rights Conventions, one at Vineland, for the State of New Jersey; the other at Providence, for the State of Rhode Island, have been held since the very successful one in Boston. Of the New Jersey Convention Mrs. LUCY STONE was president, and addresses of much interest were delivered by the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Mrs. Mary F. Davis, Lucy Stone, the Rev. Oscar Clute, Andrew Jackson Davis, H. B. Blackwell and others. Of the Rhode Island Convention Mrs. Elizabeth B. Chace, of Valley Falls, R. I., was chosen president. Mrs. Chace delivered a brief but very good opening address which we shall publish next week. Among other speakers at this Convention were Abby Kelley Foster, Stephen S. Foster, Frederick Douglass, Lucy Stone, Col. Higginson, and Rev. Mr. Malcolm. These large and influential meetings indicate gratifying progress, and the promise of early and comparatively easy victory for the Woman's Rights movement.

WE present on our first page this week a detailed account of the practical workings of the whipping-post code of Delaware, from a trustworthy correspondent of the *N. Y. Times*, to which we invite attention. It will be observed that Delaware does not have free schools. It is noticeable also that this barbarous penal code has for its chief apologists and champions the negro-hating, Rebel-Democracy. Congress should not only exercise its full power for the enfranchisement of the proscribed blacks of the Border States, and to secure such amendment of the Constitution as will guarantee impartial suffrage throughout the Union, but it should make adequate provision for popular education, as well as for uniform suffrage. Such a code as that of Delaware could not co-exist with free schools.

The barbarism of Delaware is what every Southern State would exhibit, if the blacks were all disfranchised, and the old ruling whites, the former slave-owners, were permitted to make and to administer the laws.

OBITUARY.

MRS. HANNAH B. SPOONER.

DIED, at Plymouth, Mass., on the ninth instant, MRS. HANNAH B. SPOONER.

When we recall our dear friend's ceaseless activity and profound interest in all the Reform questions, we feel how great her loss will be. She thoroughly understood all these different movements, appreciated the difficulties in the way of each, and shrunk from no toil or sacrifice to carry them forward. For thirty years she has lived only for these ideas; one of that band of wise and noble women whose large share in the history of the last quarter of a century is unanswerable proof of woman's fitness to discuss these grave social problems, and of the propriety of welcoming her aid in their solution.

The Abolitionists who have gathered so often under that delightful roof will well remember how much wiser, stronger and better they went out from such communion. Ready herself for every sacrifice and abounding in work, she held us all to the same fidelity.

No one's advice was more sound. As year after year lessened her interest in general literature, her instinct seemed to grow surer on all questions affecting the welfare and progress of the race. No one cheered you with a warmer or readier sympathy. On coming back to her after a long absence you might be sure she had noted every hour of hard or bitter experience you had been called to meet, had given you her most cordial support and taken loyal care of your good name. For she was one who trusted long and fully those she had once chosen; and her insight was so unerring as to be rarely deceived.

She never grew old; never ceased to make herself felt in the community where she lived. Advancing years never made her timid in speculation, or chilled her sympathy with those who started new methods to make the world better than they found it. To the last her watchful care dispensed happiness throughout her domestic circle while her fair example lifted it to brave effort. Dear and tenderly loved as wife and mother, a trusted friend, a safe leader, her heart beating in full accord with the pioneers of the world's progress, she has passed on; leaving us, the narrower the circle becomes, to stand the closer together and hasten to finish the work we all began so many years ago.

W. P.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MEETINGS.

To the Editor of the Standard:

IT was my good fortune to attend the series of meetings which have been held recently in Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, and of which your readers have already had some account. The few faithful men and women who have been instrumental in prosecuting this timely work, have reason for congratulation that their efforts resulted so successfully. The Anti-Slavery cause is largely indebted to the earnest and persevering labors of the friends of Philadelphia and vicinity, for many triumphs in the past, and the spirit which animated these meetings is a guaranty that the cause will not be without supporters, while it struggles to secure complete victory for an oppressed people.

At Bristol, though the weather was unpropitious, a large and appreciative audience gathered to hear Mr. Phillips deliver his eloquent lecture on O'Connell. As is his wont, he introduced it with a lesson upon the philosophy of reform, showing the necessity for agitation and for the ever unpopular Agitator. With masterly skill he illustrated his argument by allusions to the present aspects of the Anti-Slavery cause. There were many in the audience who listened to him that evening for the first time, and it was interesting to notice how their prejudices were softened as he proceeded with his impressive statements of truth. I thought, as he pictured the heroism and fidelity of Ireland's Emancipator, how, when all these prejudices vanish before the accepted records of history, some future orator of another generation would gather up the incidents in the life of our own great Agitator and use his unswerving devotion to the African race to educate the people to higher conceptions of justice and duty. A pleasant feature of this meeting was the attendance of so many young people. The excellent boarding school for young ladies, under the charge of the Misses Pierce of Bristol was fully represented, and the students were eager and attentive listeners. The loved and revered Lucretia Mott was also present at this meeting. Though feeble in health, she is still strong and fervent in spirit, and abates not her zeal in the cause of liberty which she has so long and so faithfully served. It was my privilege to listen to her words of wisdom and christian encouragement, at the Friends meeting of Bristol on the morning of December 6th. The large audience numbered many who were not of the Society of Friends. Though the radical religious sentiments she expressed might not have been endorsed by all, no one could fail to be impressed with the spirit and purpose—the sweet simplicity—with which they were enforced. Few there are who teach so fearlessly that christian faith is to be tested, not by professions of creeds and the observance of forms, but by the practical deeds of the daily life. Well would it be for the younger women of our time if they would emulate the example of this sanctified teacher—this model American woman.

The Anti-Slavery meetings at Newtown, Westchester and Kennett were well attended, and the demands for a Constitutional Amendment very cordially responded to. The people seem ready to acquiesce in this just and important measure. It remains to be seen whether their agents at Washington will be faithful to their trust. The danger is that while the people wait for Congress, and Congress waits for the people, another golden opportunity will be lost. The public pulse is specially sensitive in relation to any criticisms of Gen. Grant. Mr. Phillips' has offended many by his fearless and faithful criticisms concerning this idolized candidate of the Republican party. It has been said "This is true but why not withhold it just at this critical hour!" Events, however, are already beginning to justify, as they have in so many cases in the past, the wisdom and the need of these searching criticisms. The tendency of the public mind is to rest in passive content under the success of Grant's election, as though that were the end of the conflict. Grateful should we be to those who do not bend to such a public opinion but who, testing Gen. Grant, by his fidelity to the cause of liberty, show us what we have to fear as well as to hope from his administration. If such meetings as these in Pennsylvania could be multiplied all over the country, much good might be accomplished in rousing the people to the work they have yet to do, ere this vexed question is finally settled.

At Kennett also, many young people, representing two large and flourishing schools, were in attendance. This town is the birth-place and home of Bayard Taylor, who was present at both sessions of the meeting. He is greatly beloved by his fellow townsmen and exerts a powerful influence over those who enjoy his genial hospitality. In view of this fact, it is the more to be regretted that he does not encourage more stringent temperance principles, and that, though of Quaker education and birth, he has to so great an extent been disposed to undervalue and caracture radical opinions.

It is on the line of the railroad to Kennett, about twelve miles from Philadelphia, that the new Swathmore College is being erected by the Society of Friends. It commands a fine view from its situation, and when completed will be an imposing structure. It is hoped that it will be ready for use the coming year.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society held its sessions, Dec. 10th. It was a meeting of much interest. Mr. Robert Purvis presided with his usual dignity and grace, and earnest speeches were made analysing the present aspects of the cause and pointing out the work which yet remains to be done. No sketch could do justice to the very comprehensive speech of Mr. Phillips in the afternoon session. Edward M. Davis and Mary Grew strongly urged the claims of THE STANDARD as an agent in moulding aright public opinion in this crisis. A considerable number of new subscribers, and contributions for its free distribution at the South were obtained.

The Festival which was held in the evening at Concert Hall was an occasion long to be remembered. Beside the pleasant interchange of social greetings, the entertainment was varied with music by the Excelsior band, reading by Miss Trimble, and speeches by Mr. Phillips and Mrs. Cora L. V. Daniels. Many thanks are due to those who bore the labor of providing the physical comforts and so quietly and efficiently performed their part.

While such zealous workers for a just cause exist, we may be assured that Mrs. Daniels' touching appeal for the remembrance of those helpless ones at the South, who look to us for protection against their wrongs, was not given in vain.

Here again we shared the sainted presence of Lucretia Mott. Among others present were Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Sargent of Boston, who were most cordially welcomed by the Philadelphians, Mr. W. J. Linton, the English artist, and Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis the author of "Waiting for the Verdict"—a book which deserves a wide circulation for its powerful protest against the spirit of caste in this country.

Pleasant as is the social interchange in such a gathering as this, its value to us as individuals is to be measured by the fidelity with which we consecrate ourselves to the work it was its purpose to inspire us to do. The enemies of freedom are busy in their plottings to thwart the progress of our cause. Let its friends redouble their energies and the final victory shall be speedily won.

A. B. P.

IN the recent list of acknowledgments for THE STANDARD the name of the Hon. NEAL DOW of Portland, Me., should have appeared instead of Hon. Neal Brown, which was erroneously given.

PERSONAL.

Sallie Holley lectured to a large audience in Westminster, Mass. on the 6th inst.

Rev. J. Vila Blake was installed at Fraternity Hall, Boston, on Sunday, as pastor of Theodore Parker's former society.

Wendell Phillips will lecture this (Thursday) evening at Steinway Hall, under the auspices of the Mechanic's and Tradesmen's Society of this city.

Joshua Hutchinson, of the "Hutchinson Family," is at present giving a very successful series of concerts in Minnesota. He will visit Bucks Co., Pa., about the first of January.

Victor Hugo says in a late letter to Paul. Foucher: "M. Bonaparte is climbing slowly up the ladder which Charles X. and Louis Phillippe have ascended before him, and on the topmost step of which sits the Goddess of Liberty with drawn sword, her eyes flashing with indignation, and her hand ready to hurl him into the abyss."

Mrs. Ella Davis Rockwood of Boston, delivered an eloquent address in a working men's meeting held in Faneuil Hall, on Thursday evening, the 10th inst. We shall print a synopsis of her address next week. Mrs. Rockwood is busily employed in the lecture field for temperance associations and before lyceums. She is announced to lecture at Georgetown, Mass, the 24th inst., at Collinsville, Conn., the 26th, at Medfield, Mass, on the 28th; and at Rondout, N. Y., on the 30th.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15th, 1868.

THERE is a spirit at work actively seeking to demoralize the radical feeling and purpose with which a majority of the Republicans came back here. It manifests itself chiefly in persistent efforts to impress upon the minds of all, that there is no need of doing anything except to make such appropriations as are needed to carry on the government, and then adjourn.

The same advisers, who urge this, are also desirous of having no organization or meeting of the XLIst Congress on the 4th of March next. The talk is of course that it is no use attempting to do anything with Johnson in the White House, to issue his vetoes. Why not put him out then? There is the rub. Because the majority are not statesmen enough to appreciate the necessity, nor courageous enough to do the needed thing, even when they do see it.

Mr. Washburne of Illinois, in pursuance of the same cold-blooded policy which has distinguished him so infamously in the past, is the chief fugleman for the policy of doing nothing and getting away from that at the earliest moment. When the Republicans were defeated in New York in 1867, this man said publicly, he was glad of it as that made Grant's nomination sure by reason of Conservative fears. When impeachment first begun, he strenuously opposed it. When the seven reconstructed States stood in Congress to ask the aid (given in all our history) of arms etc., wherewith to make their militia a valuable auxiliary, Mr. Washburne opposed and defeated the measure. As a consequence look one moment at the result that followed the victim, thus turned off almost helpless and poverty-stricken. Murder and outrage rode on the wings of the wind, (and still continues to), until we were startled by the enormity of the deeds done. Now Mr. Washburne is again leading in a policy that will not prevent future trouble or secure, for enterprising men who go there, certain and safe guarantees of order and peace.

That policy is indicated in my first paragraph. Under it there will be no righting of the wrongs done in Louisiana and Georgia; no passage of the proposed Constitutional Amendment. If Georgia's rebel usurpations are not now settled and over-ridden, they will prove to be the dragon's teeth sown in the Republican reconstruction, sure to spring up as armed destroyers of the work aimed to be accomplished. The Senate Judiciary Committee have the case of the Georgia Senators before them. It is declared that they will report in favor of admitting them. The only way to reach the Georgia rebels, now ensconced in the Legislative fortress, is to do what Gov. Bullock suggests, and Senator Sumner proposes—regard the Government there as Provisional only until the Reconstruction acts are fully complied with and the Legislature is purged of its disqualified rebels, but I fear this will not be done. If ever there was an occasion to demand labor and watchfulness on the part of Mr. Sumner, it is in the matter of urging his Georgia measure. That will not only undo the wrong sought to be made an accepted fact, but will establish a precedent which may serve the best purposes hereafter. It will at once practically establish both the right and duty of Congress, to examine into the affairs of any State and examine whether it has a Republican form of government. This right once carried out is sure to fit other cases, that now need attention or may hereafter arise.

Let the people hold to strict accountability the advisers, whose views affect the true interests of radicalism, or more mischievous still, the welfare of the nation. We must have some work done. Appropriation bills are needed, but other measures are of more importance. Mr. Washburne's plea is that when jobs and corrupt legislation are at once admitted, there is the end of real work. But it is a blind, and serves some scheme: some devious policy, by which, unless watchfulness is exercised, the fruits of our late victory will again be removed from our lips. Hold those responsible who are the advisers and whose position enables them to influence Congress.

ASMODEUS.

Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, December 12th, 1868.

THE name "Christian" is so creditable and satisfactory that some people are pertinaciously bent upon having a monopoly of it. In the Anti-Slavery cause, you remember, from 1835 to 1855, there were ever and anon attempts to form societies exclusively of "pious" people, (those who not only thought themselves Christians, but had a certificate to that effect), for the overthrow of slavery. As these people insisted that Unitarians, Universalists, and non-"professors" generally, were not Christians, and were thus ineligible to their Societies, and as their zeal was directed against heretics far more than against slaveholders, the said Societies were neither large, nor numerous, nor effective. But the spirit which created them remains, and some of these people and their descendants lately got up a "Christian Temperance Convention" in this city. One does not see any very good reason why Jews and Universalists who wish to serve the cause of Temperance should be shut out of a Temperance Society; but these people thought otherwise, and there were enough who thought with them to make a very large and weighty Convention.

They took strong ground in favor of a Prohibitary law, and of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks; and their unanimity in these measures was such that no opposing element appeared except our old pro-slavery acquaintance, Rev. Dr. Blagden, senior pastor of the Old South church. His view of the scope and purport of the word Christian differed in one particular from that of his professing brethren. He thought it included the right to use the various comforting and joy-inspiring liquids, and the right of each professor to decide upon the strength and frequency of his own potations; and he quoted Scripture profusely in opposition to the doctrine of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. Notwithstanding the exclusive character of the meeting, it appears that there were some specimens of "the natural man" among its members, for the apologist for "the good creature" was interrupted, and contradicted, and impertinently catechised, and treated with considerable discourtesy by his Reverend brethren; and indeed it must have been rather provoking to hear their own infallible Bible quoted against them. I am bound to say that Dr. Blagden surpassed his antagonists in modera-

tion and good temper; perhaps he considers this a victory of wine over water.

As the doctrine to which Dr. Blagden so strongly objects has not yet been incorporated with the orthodox creed, his reputation for piety will remain as much unaffected by his idea and practice in regard to strong waters as by his steady advocacy of slavery; and the eulogist at his funeral, whenever that shall come, may take the same comfort in regard to his character that a neighbor of the notorious Howell Cobb lately did at his decease, namely—"You may talk about rebel if you like, sir; but we all have our faults; and he was a consistent member of the Baptist church."

Dr. Blagden's colleague in the pastorate of the Old South church, Rev. Dr. Manning, set forth his attitude in regard to Temperance in brief and decided words: he said, As, in regard to slavery, I am a John-Brown abolitionist, so, in regard to the use of intoxicating drinks, I am a John-Brown temperance man; choosing to abstain from the use of those dangerous articles, rather than make the attempt, in which so many have disastrously failed, to use them moderately and safely.

We had, last week, in the Parker Fraternity course, an excellent lecture from George William Curtis, of your city, on "Political Morality." His satire cut sharply into various acts of injustice and insincerity that have come to be accepted by politicians and their followers as admissible and indispensable in their special department; and he warned the party in power of the fearful danger of delaying attempts at reform in this direction. In this time of national reconstruction, the Republican party, should reconstruct whatever in its own basis is not sound, just, sincere, and suited, by its very nature, to be firm and enduring.

To the surprise of many in the audience, Mr. Curtis volunteered a defence of William Pitt Fessenden from the charges lately current against him of misconduct in the impeachment business; and his manner of doing this—though, very likely, the subject admits of no better—seemed to your correspondent the weakest point in his lecture. Some unnamed person, and opponent of Mr. Fessenden, had said to Mr. Curtis that a good many unpleasant and unsatisfactory things were borne, and had to be borne, in political life; but that he, for his part, could not stand "the cant of conscientiousness." Thereupon, Mr. Curtis, tacitly assuming this to be the ground of objection to Mr. Fessenden felt by the audience before him, went into a quite superfluous defence of conscientous independence and individuality, and jumped to the conclusion that Mr. Fessenden, despite the old adage, is *not* to be judged by the company he keeps, and that he is to be presumed innocent, while doing the some acts which have brought upon Ross and Trumbull the emphatic verdict of "Guilty."

This morning, I had the pleasure of attending the installation of Rev. James Vila Blake, late of Haverhill in this State, as minister of the 28th Congregational Society of Boston, founded by Theodore Parker. Hon. Nathaniel H. Whiting, a member of the Society, made an address in their name, welcoming the pastor elect to his new sphere of duty, and making an impressive statement of the principles on which the Society had been founded, and for the diffusion and practical realization of which it is still called to work. Mr. Blake accepted the trust offered him, in an appropriate reply, in which modesty, firmness and sound principle were well represented. Letters of congratulation, sympathy and friendly greeting from Rev. Dr. Oliver Stearns of Harvard University, Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke of Boston, Rev. Edmund B. Willson of Salem, and Rev. Samuel Johnson of Lynn were then read, and after prayer and singing, a discourse was delivered by Rev. John Weiss of Watertown, showing how religion works with, and tortifies, the confidences inherent in human nature. The earnest attention of an audience as large as the hall would contain, showed their interest in the occasion, the Society, and its new minister.

The movement for Woman's Suffrage in New England goes on briskly, petitions to that end being now in active circulation. A Convention to promote this object was held last week in Rhode Island, addresses being made by Col. Higginson, Pauline Wright Davis, Lucy Stone, Frederick Douglass, Mrs. O. F. Shepard, Rev. John Boyden, Dr. Mercy B. Jackson, S. S. Foster, Abby Kelly Foster, and others. There was a very large attendance, and the friends of the cause regard the movement as highly successful. A State Association was formed for Rhode Island, and officers chosen, and the work of petitioning will probably go on actively in that State also.

The New England Woman's Suffrage Association, which has its head-quarters here, has just reprinted three of the ablest speeches on this subject, delivered at different times by Henry Ward Beecher, George William Curtis and John Stuart Mill. In these pamphlets the errors of former editions have been corrected, and they are offered to the public at a price barely above the cost, namely, five cents singly, four dollars per hundred. These are for sale by the Secretary of the Association, Mr. Charles K. Whipple, at 42 Bowdoin street, Boston. He will send single copies by mail to any address on receipt of the price and postage, or three for twenty cents, free of postage.

To this list will shortly be added the excellent Essay by Mr. Higginson, first printed in the *Atlantic Monthly*, entitled "Ought Women to learn the Alphabet?" There are no better publications than these for presentation of the facts and reasons belonging to the woman's cause, and for thorough answers to the objections popularly made to it. NORTH.

Our Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14th, 1868.

In my letter last week I briefly referred to the series of meetings then in progress in this city and vicinity, specially mentioning those which had been held up to that date. Since then the Kennett meeting has been held, followed by Wendell Phillips' great lecture on "Daniel O'Connell" at Concert Hall, Philadelphia; the Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society at the Assembly building; and the Festival of the Friends of Freedom, likewise at Concert Hall, which terminated the list.

The Kennett meeting was similar in character to those held at Newtown and West Chester. There was a good attendance, and pleasant re-union of the steadfast friends of the cause for which we labor. Whether we speak of Bristol, Newtown, West Chester or Kennett, it may be safely asserted that these meetings and lectures have exerted a good and useful influence in those neighborhoods, which will prove to be more than ephemeral. Fresh interest has been awakened in those great questions which chiefly concern the unprotected and oppressed, and a new impulse has been given to the zeal and energy which is enlisted in their behalf.

In alluding again to the meeting at Newtown, I cannot refrain from stating that the *Bucks County Intelligencer*, published at Doylestown, and one of the best country papers of our State, gave a full and creditable report of Mr. Phillips' speech, thereby denoting a spirit and enterprise which some of our city journals might worthily imitate.

I wish I could have the pleasure of saying that the audience assembled at Concert Hall to listen to the "O'Connell" lecture was so large that not a vacant seat could be found, but I regret to state, on the contrary, that the hall was not much more than half occupied, a fact that reflects no credit whatever upon Philadelphia. It is a reproach, rather, and a source of mortification and chagrin. The light which Wendell Phillips hold up twinkles with such radiant brilliancy that all eyes cannot endure it, and the plain truths which he so forcibly utters, chafe and fret the public conscience with such stinging acuteness, that many people shrink from incurring the pain of listening to his voice. If they are addicted to heedless hero-worship, imagining that their idol is immaculate, and he choses to point out foibles or to portray the shortcomings of their hero, it is a signal for them to nurture umbrage and harbor aversion. How wise they are time will show.

You will agree with the Philadelphia *Press* when it declares, respecting the Concert Hall lecture, that "the empty benches were a reflection on the culture and literary mind of our city, not on the speaker. It might have been reasonably supposed," continues that paper, "that the Celtic and colored races, in whose immediate behalf Mr. Phillips appeared, would have crowded every aisle and seat; but it was not so. However, to the speaker it made little matter. With the full faith of an apostle, but with greater elegance and research than the leaders in the van of reform usually possess, he pressed the points which, old and trite to him, are unfortunately still new to the vast majority, who, through long, hopeless ages, having eyes see not, and having minds, even under the quickening impulse of war and revolution, fail to understand."

The morning and afternoon sessions of the Convention at the Assembly Building were numerously attended. Deep interest was manifested in the proceedings, as well as a generous recognition of the purpose of the Convention. There were to be heard the voices of Wendell Phillips, Rev. John T. Sargent, Lucretia Mott, Aaron M. Powell, Mary Grew, Edward M. Davis, and others, who were listened to with close attention and evident satisfaction. Robert Purvis presided. You will doubtless publish a record of the proceedings, including the action of committees, and the series of excellent resolutions that were adopted, and I will not encroach upon your space with a repetition. These meetings were good in themselves, beneficent in their influence, and servicable in their results.

The Festival on Thursday evening was a fitting and delightful close to the series of demonstrations. It was a source of varied enjoyment and pleasing entertainment, in which a numerous throng participated. All seemed in some degree to be sharers in the joy and felicity of the occasion, and to enter with cheerful zest in the interchange of sociality. There was a bountiful supply of multifarious articles to tempt the palate, and the measure of attention given in this direction is not beneath notice. There was every incentive to the good cheer that prevailed at the different tables, and a merry mood helped to enliven the scene. The Excelsior Brass Band supplied the essential music at proper intervals, and we had the satisfaction of listening to Miss Esther Trimble, who, recited two happy selections, gaining the applause of her hearers. Then came two bright and beautiful gems in the midst of the evening's diversified enjoyment, gifts from the tongues of eloquence. These were brief, choice speeches, the first by Cora L. V. Daniels, and the other by Wendell Phillips. I wish I could give them to you word for word, that your readers all might peruse and enjoy them, as well as reap from them full benefit and instruction. But this is not in my power.

At the Festival there were very many busy and active hands, whose kindly attention and labor merited the most cordial thanks. They well perform their part in the fulfillment of their alloted tasks, and one and all deserve the assurance of approval and a just meed of commendation. Their aid was essential, and they are heartily thanked for its bestowal. W.

THE BOSTON WOMAN'S CLUB.

ITS ORIGIN, PURPOSES AND LEADERS.

BOSTON, November 25th, 1868.

A WOMAN'S CLUB? Aye, and not a woman's club either, for men are eligible as well, which is no more than just, although it is generous, when we remember how women are ignored in masculine clubs, and how, when an enlightened member of the Union League in New York or of the Union Club in Boston proposes to abolish the ostracism of sex, an overwhelming majority of "family men" laughs the amendment to scorn. Is it because matrimony cures them of any desire to meet women in any other capacity than that of housekeeper? Does familiarity breed contempt? And are men glad to have one place where they can escape from the conjugal noose? It looks badly—this growing desire to get away from good women's society. Shall women share men's sorrows and not their pleasures? It seems an unequal distribution of forces.

Honor then to the good women of Boston, who are trying to lend a helping hand to their sex! They have established a club of their own, and that women elsewhere may get suggestions upon which to undertake similar movements, I here transcribe the constitution:

Article 1.—The name of this association shall be the New England's Woman's Club.

Article 2.—The objects of this association are, primarily, to furnish a quiet, central resting-place, and place of meeting in Boston, for the comfort and convenience of its members, and ultimately to become an organized social center for united thought and action.

Article 3.—The officers of the association are to consist of a president, vice-presidents, secretaries, treasurer, and assistant treasurer if needed, auditor, and a board of not less than twelve nor more than twenty-five directors, to be chosen at the annual meeting.

Article 4.—The officers of the association shall be ex-officio directors.

Article 5.—The board of directors shall have entire charge of the affairs of the association.

Article 6.—To become a member, it is necessary to be proposed by a member, and accepted by the board of directors.

Article 7.—Gentlemen may become associate members.

Article 8.—The fee of membership and associate membership shall be ten dollars for the first year, and five dollars for each succeeding year. The fee for life membership and associate life membership shall be fifty dollars.

Article 9.—Associate members shall be entitled to the privileges of the parlors and restaurant.

Article 10.—The directors have the right of electing honorary members.

Article 11.—The annual meeting shall be held on Saturday of anniversary week, and shall be called by the secretary, either by individual notification, or by advertising at least a week in advance, in prominent Boston papers.

Article 12.—The financial year shall begin the first of May. Subscriptions must be paid at the annual meeting, or within a month from that time.

Article 13.—The board of directors shall have the right to fill vacancies in their own body.

Article 14.—The constitution may be amended at any annual or special meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present; the proposed amendment having been presented at a previous directors' meeting, and notice of the intention to amend having been appended to the call of the meeting.

The list of officers comprises names of the best standing, intellectually as well as socially. The club has honored itself in selecting Mrs. Caroline M. Severance for president, a woman who has devoted the leisure of her life to every cause of benevolence that has appealed to humanity. Its vice-presidents consist of Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, Mrs. William Claflin, Mrs. James Freeman Clark, Mrs. Otto Dressel, Mrs. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Miss Lucy Goddard, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs Horace Mann, Miss Abby W. May, Mrs. Samuel Parkman, Miss Elizabeth P. Peabody, Mrs. Josiah Quincy and Mrs. William B. Rogers. The secretaries are Miss Lucia M. Peabody and Miss Ellen T. Emerson. The treasurer is Mrs. Jona A. Lane, while the board of directors is composed of Miss Jane Alexander, Mrs. M. G. Browne, Miss F. L. Macdaniel, Mrs. Nina Moore, Mrs. H. M. Pitman, Mrs. M. C. Savage, Mrs. Samuel E. Sewall, Miss Sarah H. Southwick and Mrs. Esther Tiffany.

THE FIRST SOCIAL MEETING.

On the 6th day of November took place the first social meeting of the Women's Club, when were assembled in the parlors of No. 3 Tremont place quite a desert of women, with here and there an oasis of man. Calling the meeting to order, Mrs. Severance made the following remarks:

"Friends: It becomes my duty to give you a formal welcome in behalf of the officers of our club, to the quarters, which, as you see, we have selected for our social rendezvous. I bid you welcome in their name, as guests or as members, to the privileges and companionship of our organization. It has no historic past to recall—only a brief record which will be given you in its season; but to its generous and cultivated society, and its great expectations, I may confidently invite you. For, we count among us enthusiasts who dream of finding here the matronly and manly experience and wisdom, the youthful vigor and hope, with which to confront the vexed problems and difficulties which beset woman's daily life, under its best and its worst conditions—enthusiasts who dare to dream that from hence, in crises of social or national peril, such heroic voices may go forth as those which now thrill over the 'olive plumed plains' and hills of Spain, the thousand echoes of a woman poet's inspiration. (As this reference to Carolina Coronada may need explanation, let me say that it was she who set going a petition to the provisional government, signed later by thousands of Spanish women, begging with 'cries of the soul' that emancipation of the negro be immediate and unconditional. In consequence of this appeal, it has been decreed that all slave children born after a certain date, shall be free). Our organization is a novel one, but we do not claim it as the prophecy of a new era. It is the natural outgrowth of the vital, robust, earnest age in which we find ourselves. We do not expect to give the world unanswerable demonstration of the truth of our poet's words, that 'it is the heart and not the brain that to the highest doth attain.' But we do indulge the hope that we may humbly illustrate our faith, that the united heart and brain after the divine order, in counsel and action will help to usher in the coming of the earth's 'great bridals chaste and calm'—'the crown-race of humankind.'"

Then introducing Miss Abby May, Mrs Severance gave way to the business report. Miss May is one of the stauchest of women. Her executive ability is unquestioned, and her devotion to the New England branch of the sanitary commission during the war can never be too highly honored.

MISS MAY'S BUSINESS REPORT.

"Ladies and gentlemen, members of the club: It seems appropriate at this first general meeting that you should be informed of the present status of the club, of what it has already accomplished, and what it is prepared to do during the winter; and, in behalf of the executive committee, it gives me pleasure to make such a statement. * * * * Organized in May last, the officers at once set about to secure a 'local habitation.' After duly inspecting all the apartments that offered, these were taken as promising—by their central situation, general convenience and pleasantness of aspect—to answer the immediate need as well as any that came within our reach, pecuniarily. They consist of two parlors, in which we are now assembled, an adjoining pantry, and a lodging room on the floor above. The moment an increase of members renders them too small, we shall by that very increase be justified in having ampler accommodations.

"During the summer, the rooms have been open daily, including Sundays, from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m., and the comfort of a quiet resting-place has been frequently enjoyed. The lodging room has been often used, and many impromptu lunches have been served. Beyond this, we did not expect to go, and our success gives us reason to be satisfied. * * * * To-day, as we begin the first winter of the club, we number one hundred and eighteen members, and seventeen associate members, whose names are recorded alphabetically in a book always open for inspection. Our treasurer reports that she has received $1,479.63; has expended for rent $350, salary of clerk $100, incidentals $366.77; and so has in hand $672.86. This sum we hope to increase steadily by the addition of members to our ranks.

"Our working organization consists of three sub-committees. The first is of 'art and and literature,' with six members, Mrs Julia Ward Howe in the chair. It is charged with the arrangement of receptions as well as of literary and other entertainments. The second committee is of 'work,' with five members, Mrs. C. M. Severance in the chair. It has charge of the registry and presenting and arranging any other work which may seem to belong to this Club. The third committee, on 'business,' has six members, Miss Lucy Goddard in the chair, and has charge of all affairs connected with carrying out the plans of the other committees, and the general management of this club. These committees are happy to received suggestions, each in its own department, from their fellow-members.

"The committee on 'art and literature' presents he following as its plan for the winter: On the first Monday of every month a literary entertainment will be provided at 7 1-2 o'clock. The ever-welcome names of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry James, among others, are upon their list as having promised papers for these occasions. On these evenings the reading will begin promptly at 8 o'clock, and all members who intend to be present are requested to be in the rooms at least fifteen minutes before that hour, as it would be manifestly most unwelcome to have the quiet of the audience disturbed by any entrance to the rooms after the reading begins. * * * Discussion and conversation will follow, if the company is so inclined, and the rooms will remain open until the usual hour of closing. On the third Monday of every month a discussion will be had, on a subject previously announced, to be conducted by some person especially appointed to that duty for every occasion, who will perhaps open the discussion with a brief paper, or a few remarks. These afternoons are intended to be less formal than the evenings, but the discussions will be upon subjects of real importance and interest. We hope for many a word of instruction, enlightenment, encouragement and good cheer. On the other Mondays of the month the executive committee will hold receptions of a quite informal character, from 4 to 9 o'clock p. m. From 6 to 7 tea and bread and butter will be in readiness for the convenience of those who wish a simple tea at a moderate cost. It is hoped that from the better acquaintance that must spring from these afternoons, much pleasure and profit may result. The members are, for the most part workers; and though the club was organized largely for individual pleasure and convenience, it was hoped that good would result from it to a far more extensive circle than its own members. If there should occur need of coöperation in any general work, as there was during the war, and as there may be again—let us hope, however, from a different cause—we feel that the acquaintances formed and the relations established at these afternoons, will help essentially in the doing of good work. But let me say that, at present, no work is proposed, and whenever there is, no one is in the least involved in it, because of membership. Some of you look forward to new opportunities for exertion here; others, already overburdened with the cares and responsibilities of life, seek relaxation. We trust both tastes will be met and gratified. Our ideal for the club is, that it should be a pleasant extension of home-life, never a substitution for it. And let us not forget that the word 'home' implies duties as well as satisfactions. We hope to combine here the freedom of home, with due restraints. Our large family circle gives us many advantages—it requires from us corresponding considerations. A small household may lay aside restraint almost entirely, and yet keep within the bounds of courtesy and order; while similar regardlessness here, would surely bring discomfort and disorder. The member of a small family has the rights and privileges of a few to remember and consider; here we have to share our own comfort and convenience with many. We are trying a new experiment for women; and we have full faith that it not only may but will succeed. Your committee on 'art and literature' invite you therefore to set apart your Mondays for 'club days,' assuring you that they will use their best efforts to make them red-letter days.

"The rooms, as heretofore, will be open day and evening for the use of members and associate members. The clerk will be present constantly, to answer questions, take charge of parcels, and in other ways to contribute to the comfort of members. She is prepared to furnish tea at any time, and will provide hot oysters, chops, or steak, at short notice. The lodgings and bath-rooms are for members only. * * * Each person, on entering the room, is requested to write his name and address in the visitor's book. It involves nothing, implies nothing, except that the person signing, has visited the rooms.

"You will be interested to hear a word about the registry. Our intention is that it shall contain the names, addresses, and references of all women offering service of a higher order than 'house-servants.' Like the well-known barber, we feel compelled to draw the line somewhere. The registry is open free of charge to all members and associate-members. Friends of members may use it on payment of one dollar for each satisfactory employé secured.

"We hope to keep a list of charities here, such as may be of use and of interest, and will be prepared to answer questions in reference thereto, for the benefit of those of you who may be comparative strangers in Boston.

"Checks have been issued at one dollar for a package of ten, by which members may admit children or lady friends to the rooms, the member being responsible for the good conduct of the visitor whom she thus admits. Thus ladies not members may avail themselves of the conveniences of the club. It is understood, however, that these checks are not for persons living within such reach of the club as would presuppose membership.

"This statement is only of our plan for the immediate future. Many schemes are in our minds, which may be carried out as our numbers increase and good fellowship prevails; but then, as now, success must depend upon the good will and coöperation of the members. Chiefly must we depend upon individual exertion to increase our numbers. When we can count five hundred members, we shall feel able to carry into execution all the plans that promise to be valuable for ourselves and others. I will not detain you to specify what these may be. No doubt many plans for usefulness and for employment will have already presented themselves to your minds. We bespeak your good word, your counsel and your friendly coöperation. With these, we feel confident of success."

Miss May's simple delivery of a frank and earnest address gave unalloyed pleasure. She was succeeded by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who read three of her own poems, the first being "The Yellow Birds," the second "On Liszt," with his "weird touch which is zephyr and whirlwind," and the third, given in full below, specially written for the occasion:

FOR THE WOMAN'S CLUB.

You will speak for a stately measure, where matron meets with maid
In an equal scope and honor, for a future unbetrayed,
You will show me the warlike virgins, with the handy bow and shield,
Who bridled their steeds for battle, and held the contested field.

Sure, Artemis is your Goddess, I have traced her way in the wood
Pursuing her winged quarry, through forest and crag and flood;
And when the gay world around me is hushed in well-needed rest,
I have watched her silver needle embroider old ocean's crest.

But I see the Sabine sisters, unhandromely borne away
With sudden fright and assaulting, a priceless and powerless prey.
At the foot of each startled captive, her soldier doth lowly kneel,
To proffer the ring and distaff, the emblems of civic weal.

Nor arms had they nor defences, to cope with those rugged men,
Small use for the tender muscles at the iron grasp to strain.
With a sudden grace they yielded, to a certain deep-heard voice;
The infant State did woo them with pleading beyond their choice.

So, when the brief storm was ended, they turned to bless their foes;
And out of the captive maiden, the Roman matron rose.
Thrift measured the state of her dwelling, and early and late she span
For the weal of the coming nation, the honor of wife and man.

The anger and shame of their capture o'ercoming the trance of fear,
The city gates are assaulted, and vengeance is quick and near.
"You may keep the wealth you ravished from Sabine hill and plain,
But the jewels not of our households, our women give us again."

But the women said: "Sires and brothers, we show you husbands and sons;
If these are the arms that reared us, yet here are our little ones.
The hearts that we left were lonely, but darker and lonelier still
We should leave the snow-plied cradles we guard with unfailing will.

This theft shall return in riches, in beauty and strength fourfold,
Time shall render back your treasure, beloved above grain or gold.
So the word that you bid us utter for patience, reasons and peace;
We stand for the oneness of Nature—let rapine and vengeance cease."

At the conclusion of the poems, conversation ensued, and at eleven o'clock the last member of the Woman's Club had gone home none the worse, and I think rather the better, for having met humankind on a broader basis than ever before. The only possible stumbling block in the way of this praiseworthy organization is the most important one of money. Emerson has said somewhere, I think, that no woman is as rich as all women ought to be, and there is a solemn truth in this dictum, however foolishly some women squander money. The majority of the women composing this club are poor; the majority of those women who are most valuable to the club and for whom it is organized are poor; for this reason the fees have been reduced to a minimum, in consequence of which the club must necessarily slowly crawl when, were it properly endowed, it might take wing and soar. That any wealthy man or woman of radical proclivities should come to the rescue and make hundreds of women happy by given them the means of doing unto others as they would be done by, is a consummation as unlikely as it is devoutly to be wished. It is honorable in these women that their first aim should be that of benevolence, and we commend them to the contemplation of the *New York World*, which has recently—and most justly—taken exception to the course pursued by a woman's club of metropolitan origin that meets "for a good time only," when women of all conditions are crying aloud for help.—*Miss Kate Field—Springfield Republican.*

LITERARY.

Planchette's Diary is the title of an interesting pamphlet of nine-five pages, edited by Kate Field and published by J. S. Redfield. It is a record of Miss Field's experiences with planchette, and relates some amusing as well as unaccountable communications which were obtained from it, in company with Horace Greeley and others, "intelligent men and women of acknowledged standing in society." Miss Field does not attempt to explain this new mystery which, for want of a better name, is called a marvellous toy. She gives, however, in a closing chapter some theories upon the natural history of Planchette in which she says "the more I attempt to explain Planchette to my own reason, the deeper I flounder in the mire of uncertainty." She disclaims being a spiritualist but says, "I have no prejudice whatever against a belief in spiritual communion. * * * The Bible teems with supernatual visitations, and if they are possible at one time, who shall say that they are impossible at another?" In the opening chapters she writes thus of spiritualism:

"I have seen enough of what is called spiritualism, to be convinced of the honesty of many of its "mediums." It is too late in the day to brand as humbug all the phenomena which have been witnessed by some of the best and clearest intellects in the world. 'A rose by any other name will smell as sweet,' and perhaps spiritualism, by any other name, will be more grateful to the sense, but that there is something in it unaccountable to science, is a conviction entertained by too many sane minds for disbelievers to consign them to a lunatic asylum."

An Appeal for the Indians is the title of a neatly printed pamphlet of twenty-four pages, just issued by Wm. P. Tomlinson, 39 Nassau Street, consisting of two articles by LYDIA MARIA CHILD, originally published in THE STANDARD, with subsequent additions. This appeal is very timely in view of the present prominence and growing importance of the Indian question. It will be read with deep interest, and ought to be very widely distributed. Those interested in promoting the welfare of the Indian could not do better than to purchase copies of this appeal to place in the hands of clergymen, teachers, and all who help to create and direct public opinion. Not only for the sake of the Indian, but for the preservation of the integrity and honor of the whites, the shocking abuses to which Indians are subjected should be stopped, and their essential brotherhood and citizenship, as a part of the human race, should be recognized and respected.

The Pamphlet may be obtained of Wm. P. Tomlinson, 39 Nassau Street, at ten dollars per hundred at wholesale rates for distribution, single copies fifteen cents.

Littell's Living Age, No. 1279, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 5th, contains "The Suppressed Sex," *Westminster Review*; "Cromwell and the Cavaliers," *Cassell's Magazine*; "Run to Earth," *Spectator*; "The Country-House on the Rhine," part III, by Berthold Auerbach, author of "On the Heights" etc., translated for *The Living Age* from *Die Presse*; "The Pyramid and the Bible," *Spectator*; "A House of Cards," part IX, *Tinsley's Magazine*; "Nationality and Religion," *Saturday Review*; "Clarissa," *Saint Paul's*; "Children Abroad," *Spectator*; "Reverdy Johnson at Liverpool," *Saturday Review*; "True Danger of Tobacco," *Spectator*; "Precious Jewels," *Cassell's Magazine*; besides short articles and poetry.

To new subscribers, remitting to the publishers for the year 1869, *The Living Age* is sent from the beginning of Auerbach's romance (No. 1277) to January next *free of charge.*

The December number of *The Galaxy* has the following contents: "Cipher;" "Poe and Hawthorne," by Eugene Benson; "The Confederate Congress, A Chapter in the History of the late War," by Edward A Pollard; "One Too Many," by Caroline Chesebro; "Women as Physicians," by Mary E. Wager; "Tied Up by the Thumbs," by T. A. Dodge; "Mrs. Francis Annie Kemble," (With a portrait by W. J. Hennessy); "Acquitted," by H. H.; "The Treasure of The three Kings," By Jane G. Austin; "To a Friend," by Richard H. Stoddard; "Words and Their Uses," by Richard Grant White; "Barcarolle," by Lily Nelson; "The Galaxy Miscellany: "Ebb-Tide," "Soft Brown Smiling Eyes," by C. P. Cranch; "Drift-Wood," by Phillips Quibbert; "Literature and Art: and Nebulæ, by the Editor.

THE FLOWER AND THE STAR AND OTHER STORIES FOR CHILDREN, is a book containing such exquisite pictures and such choice stories that it is not to great praise to say hat it is the gem of this holiday season. It is written and illustrated by Mr. William J. Linton, the celebrated English Artist. This beautiful little volume proves him to be gifted not only in delighting us with superior engravings, but in speaking to the hearts and sympathies of the children as well. We trust it will receive the wide circulation it so richly merits.

M. W. Dodd, 506 Broadway, has recently published a book called *Geneva's Shield*, by Rev. W. M. Blackburn. It is a story of the Swiss Revolution. The same publisher has issued *The Orphan's Triumphs*, a story strongly religious in character; and *Paul and Margaret*, the inebriate's children, which is valuable as a temperance story. They are all well printed, neatly bound and are well calculated to interest the class of readers for whom they are designed. The last two are illustrated.

RECEIVED.

AMONG THE HILLS, AND OTHER POEMS. By John Greenleaf Whittier. 100 pp. Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co.

A FEW FRIENDS AND HOW THEY AMUSED THEMSELVES. By M. E. Dodge. 182 pp. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

GENEVA'S SHIELD; A STORY OF THE SWISS REFORMATION. By Rev. W. M. Blackburn. 325 pp. New York: M. W. Dodd, 506 Broadway.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA. By an English Visitor. 63 pp. New York: G. P. Putnam & Son.

THE ORPHAN'S TRIUMPHS; OR, THE STORY OF LILY AND HARRY GRANT. 295 pp. New York: M. W. Dodd, 506 Broadway.

NO LOVE LOST; A ROMANCE OF TRAVEL. By. W. D. Howells. 58 pp. New York: G. P. Putnam & Son.

THE PRESENT AGE AND INNER LIFE; Ancient and Modern Spirit Mysteries Classified and Explained. By Andrew Jackson Davis. 424 pp. Boston: William White & Co.

PAUL AND MARGARET; THE INEBRIATE'S CHILDREN. 178 pp. New York: M. W. Dodd, 506 Broadway.

PHILIP ECKERT'S STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS. A Story for Boys. 216 pp. New York: National Temperance Society.

THE BROKEN ROCK. By Kruna. 139 pp. New York: National Temperance Society.

AN APPEAL FOR THE INDIANS. By L. Maria Child. Pamphlet, 24 pp. Price 15 cents. Wm. P. Tomlinson, Publisher, 39 Nassau street.

Special Notices.

THE WOMAN'S ADVOCATE.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO REFORM.

The Woman's Advocate will labor for the legal and political Equality of Woman.

It will also consider the questions of Woman's Work, Wages and Social Status. It will record the progress of the Cause abroad, and aim to be a faithful index of all important home Movements. A Literary Department will be maintained.

Eminent Writers will be regular Contributors, and articles (to be liberally compensated) are solicited from all friends of the Movement.

The Woman's Advocate, the first number of which will be ready by the first of January, 1869, will be issued thereafter every month; each number containing 48 pages, printed from new type on fine paper, and furnished to subscribers for Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. Single Copy, Twenty Cents. The postage will be Twelve Cents.

The January number will contain articles from Lucy Stone, Frances D. Gage, Miss Kate Field, C. C. Burleigh, W. J. Linton, Henry D. Blackwell, Frederick Douglass, Rev. J. W. Chadwick and other well-known writers.

All Communications to be addressed,

WILLIAM P. TOMLINSON, Publisher,
39 Nassau Street, New York.

[Subscriptions for *The National Anti-Slavery Standard* and *The Woman's Advocate* will be received, the two furnished for $4.00 per annum].

MR. EDWARD M. DAVIS, No. 333 Walnut street, Philadelphia, consents, for a time, to act as General Agent of the Pennsylvania State Anti-Slavery Society; and to receive and forward, from Philadelphia and vicinity, subscriptions, and advertisements for THE STANDARD.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

A National Woman's Suffrage Convention will be held at Washington, D. C., on the 19th and 20th of January next.

All Societies composed of Women, and all Associations friendly to Women's Rights', are invited to send delegates. All friends of the cause are invited to attend and take part.

Contributions in aid of the work may be sent to Wm. Hutchinson, Treasurer, Box 50, City Post-Office, or to Dr. Daniel Breed, Communications may be addressed to Prof, J. K. H. Wilcox, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, Ebbitt House.

JOSEPHINE S. GRIFFING,
WILLIAM HUTCHINSON,
LYDIA S. HALL,
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(Mrs. Secretary McCulloch's Report.)

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Mrs. HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Wife of Secretary, U. S. Treasury, Washington.

To Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson.—*Express.*

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THE undersigned respectfully announces that he has established a PUBLISHING AND BOOK FURNISHING AGENCY, and is prepared to execute all orders that may be intrusted to him, with care and promptness. Authors desiring a publisher or wishing their works superintended while in press, will do well to confer with him, as his experience in the business and established connections, afford peculiar facilities for the furtherance of their interests. Works of all established authors furnished at the shortest notice and at the lowest rates.

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Take pleasure in announcing that by arrangement with the Boston publishers of AUERBACH'S works, they will begin immediately in "The Living Age" the publication of his new and great work,

The Country-House on the Rhine,

Which is now appearing serially in Germany.

The author's last work, "ON THE HEIGHTS," has been pronounced the finest German novel since Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister."

"Auerbach is thought by many to be the first writer of fiction living."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"Among the living European novelists, Auerbach holds a pre-eminent rank."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"The leading German novelist of these days."—*New Haven Palladium.*

"The genius of the master is stamped on the production of his pen."—*Providence Post.*

"'On the Heights,' is the most remarkable novel that has come to us from the home of Goethe during the present century."—*Northern Monthly, May, 1868.*

"One of the few great works of the age."—*John G. Saxe, Albany Argus.*

The Country-House on the Rhine,

promises to be a master-piece of the author, and will derive additional interest from the fact that its theme is to be partly American. The publication will be begun in the number of *The Living Age* for Nov. 21st, and will be continued from week to week until completed.

THE LIVING AGE free to the end of the year.

To new subscribers, remitting their subscriptions for the year 1869, we will send *The Living Age* from the beginning of this Romance to the 1st of January next *free of charge.*

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE

Will, on January 1st next, enter upon its

ONE HUNDREDTH VOLUME.

It has received the commendation of Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, President Adams, Historians Sparks, Prescott, Bancroft, and Tickner, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and many others; and it admittedly "continues to stand at the head of its class."

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Extracts from Notices.

From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, May, 1867.

"Were I, in view of all the competitors that are now in the field, to choose, I should certainly choose *The Living Age*. . . . Nor is there, in any library that I know of, so much instructive and entertaining reading in the same number of volumes.

From the New York Times.

"The taste, judgment, and wise tact displayed in the selection of articles are above all praise, because they have never been equalled."

*From the Philadelphia In

Miscellaneous Department.

MY HEART AND I!

BY MRS. BROWNING.

How tired we feel, my heart and I!
We seem of no use in the world;
Our fancies hang gray and uncurled
About men's eyes indifferently;
Our voice which thrilled you so, will let
You sleep; our tears are only wet;
What do we here, my heart and I?

So tired, so tired, my heart and I!
It was not thus in the old time
When Ralph sat with me 'neath the li me
To watch the sunset from the sky,
"Dear love, you're looking tired," he said;
I, smiling at him, shook my head;
'Tis now we're tired, my heart and I.

So tired, so tired, my heart and I!
Though now none takes me on his arm
To fold me close and kiss me warm
Till each quick breath end in a sigh
Of happy languor. Now, alone,
We lean upon this graveyard stone,
Uncheered, unkissed, my heart and I.

Tired out we are, my heart and I.
Suppose the world brought diadems
To tempt us, crusted with loose gems
Of powers and pleasures? Let it try.
We scarcely care to look at even
A pretty child, or God's blue heaven,
We feel so tired, my heart and I.

Yet who complains? My heart and I!
In this abundant earth no doubt,
Is little room for things worn out;
Disdain them, break them, throw them by!
And if before the days grow rough
We *once* were loved, used—well enough,
I think we've fared, my heart and I.

[For the Standard].

NOTES ON CHINA, PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

BY RICHARD J. HINTON.

[SECOND ARTICLE.]

THE river commerce of China is already beginning to feel the impetus of steam navigation. American built or modelled river steamers navigate the *Yang-tze* for six hundred miles above Shanghai. For nearly a thousand miles further west and north, navigation by junks is carried on. Steamers drawing several feet of water could ascend several hundred miles further than the point at which they now stop. There are a half dozen rivers on which steam navigation is practicable and will soon be introduced. In the coasting trade, steam is rapidly superceding sails. A large proportion of the latter trade is in the hands of Germans, while the river trafic already mentioned is controlled by Americans. Our compatriots are more numerous at *Shang-hai*, than any other of the treaty ports, though it is probable that Amog, the Manchoria treaty port, from its proximity to the most southerly of our new possessions—the Aleutian Islands—will become a prominent place for American commerce. The freedom of interior trade is now the great object of the foreign merchants. It is reported that the new English Chinese treaty about to be made will accord this interest.

The material development of China will be surprisingly rapid if Western enterprise once gets a fair foothold. There is not the slightest doubt but that in mineral resources, China has almost as much to learn as ourselves. Especially is the "Flowery Kingdom" rich in those two elements of wealth—iron and coal.

Recent travels and surveys develop the fact that valuable coal fields exist in Northern China and Manchoria. Iron, copper, salt, and other minerals are proportionately as abundant—especially the first named. Iron and coal have made Great Britain the first manufacturing community of the world. Should the reports now received prove to be only one-half true, there is a strong probability that within a comparatively few years, the great Asiatic Empire may be forging its own rails, building its own locomotives, running them too with coal dug from its own mines. In fact coal, iron copper and the metals generally have been extensively worked, though in a clumsy way, for many centuries, by this people to whom there really "seems nothing new under the sun."

In Pekin coal is extensively used during the dreary winters of that latitude. It is now brought from mines discovered by Mr. Raphael Pumpelly, an American Geologist employed by Prince Kung, and by others. The cost per ton last winter in the Imperial City was from fifteen to seventeen dollars. This high price was owing to the difficulties of transportation. The best coal mine reported, according to a recent number of the North China *Daily News* (published at Shanghai) is situated sixty-five miles directly west of Pekin. The country thereabouts is mountainous and rough. A railroad survey is being made, and it is expected that the franchise for it will be obtained. English and Amerinan capitalists are united in the enterprise. About one hundred and twenty (120) miles of track will have to be built to bring the coal to water transportation, sixty miles more, in barges, will bring it to a port on the Yang-tze-Kiang River (Son of the Sea) where the coal has already been contracted for by the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, at the rate of eleven dollars per ton. Most of the bituminous coal used in the coast and river steamers employed in Chinese waters is brought from England, and costs about eighteen taels per ton—from twenty-five to thirty dollars in our currency.

The cheapness of living among the Chinese working people is almost marvellous. A Chinese is a natural trader, he seems to be a born calculator, and his chief delight is counting the "sapecks" at night, and over the opium pipe, or with the arithmetical machines dream of, or speculate on, the monous profits. The minute subdivisions of their money, enable a Chinese trader of the poorest class to set up business on a much less capital than was common even among the shrewder contrabands, who early in the war, gathering in all large posts, sought to turn an honest penny by selling fruit, pies, and other edibles to the soldiers and the hungry loafers of their own race. As it costs so little to live in China, the wages of labor and the results to small traders, are also of the most meagre character.

The food of an ordinary, tolerably well-to-do laborer, costs from one dollar and twenty cents to two dollars per month, counting on a specie basis, and turning the "tael" ($1.40) the Chinese European basis of exchange into our currency. At two dollars he would fare above the average of his class. At one "tael" per month he would be able to furnish himself not only rice, the staple condiment of the country, but salt fish and vegetables to every meal, beside pork once a-day, with all the usual additions, sauce, oil etc. On the lower figure named ($1,20), he would have to dispense with the pork, but yet have a sufficiency. He could live for a considerable period without injury to his health for one dollar per month. Below that, each reduction would bring him nearer to starvation. Thirty "cash," about ninety cents, have been named as the lowest rate on which an adult male can live and perform manual labor.

Our laborer, if a married man, would share a dwelling with another couple, the total rental of which would be about two dollars per month. Such a dwelling would probably contain two sleeping apartments and a living room, beside a place under the roof, occupied by boxes, the children, and other lumber. Sometimes such dwellings are inhabited by three families, or boarders are taken. The cheapest rent mentioned are houses at seventy cents per month, which afford a fair shelter for one family. The Chinese poor have a happy facility for dispensing with most articles of clothing during the summer months, so that his expenditures on that head are quite small. During the winter, clothing can be obtained at all conceivable prices from a few cents for a second-hand padded jacket to three or four dollars for one of strong silk, or four or five dollars for one well padded. Such garments descend as heir-looms, doing duty on state occasions and are worn only when the "Rites" dictates ceremonious display or hospitality. In constant use such a garment will, with ordinary care, last for ten years. The elastic character of the poor Chinese's wardrobe prevent, a correct estimate of this item in his expenses. The following is the average estimate made of a well-to-do Chinese laborer's monthly expenses for himself and wife: Food $2.80; rent $1; total, $3.80. Life and health might be maintained on as small a sum as $2.30. If a laboring Chinese family of two persons are enabled to earn four dollars per month, they are doing well; while three dollars will leave them better off than millions of their nation. The wife adds some little to the general stock, though her earnings do not usually reach to one dollar per month. Children are set to work at a very early age, and unless in bad times will soon earn sufficient to furnish their stock in the rice tub. The very poorest laborer will in some way contrive to give his sons some sort of education, and it is not at all uncommon for men to rise from the lowest rank to quite high positions in the official hierarchy.

THERE IS NO DEATH.

BY SIR E. BULWER LYTTON.

THERE is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in Heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forevermore.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer shower
To golden grain or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss they bear;
The forest leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away;
They only wait through wintry hours,
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate,
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
Transplanted into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice, whose joyous tones
Made glad these scenes of sin and strife,
Sings now an everlasting song
Amid the tree of life.

And where he sees a smile too bright,
Or heart too pure for taint and vice,
He bears it to that world of light,
To dwell in Paradise.

Born unto that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them—the same,
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless Universe
Is life—there are no dead.

ORIENTAL INDUSTRY.

IT was picturesque enough—this scenery of the Canton River. The scattered islands, treeless and almost verdureless, rose into lofty peaks and showed a rocky front to the white surf which beat upon them. There were some fine effects of color, too, when the sunlight fell aslant upon the naked rocks, and made them ruddy, and brought out in shifting shadows their configuration, and set them in a deeper contrast with the shining sapphire of the sea. In some places, on the larger islands, such as Hong Kong for instance, there were sheltered valleys, where some growth of bushes and of dwarfish trees covered the rocky nakedness. But to our eyes, which had been feasting only a few weeks before on the rich, luxuriant beauty of the tropics, as we sailed between the woody shores of Java and Sumatra, this coast seemed cold and stern. There we drifted drowsily along, through placid waters, under the lee of noble mountains, clothed with heavy foliage to their very tops, and within sight of sandy beaches fringed with feathery palms, and all the scenery was drawn in curving lines of grace and colored with the warmest coloring, and every influence of earth and air and sea, made captive all our senses. But here the rocks were sharp and naked, fit for winds to howl against and waves to dash upon, a coast to be afraid of in a storm. If among "the palms and temples" of the South we had found the poetry of travel, we should not have to look, surely, for the prose.

That we had left the drowsy tropics behind us, was, indeed, apparent by innumerable signs, as we began to see the country and the people more familiarly. The life which stirred the busy throng in city and in country, on the land and on the sea, was not the languid life of tropical society. For patient and untiring industry, it seems to me the Chinese have no equals. Anything which needs great labor and but little skill, they can do better than all the world beside; if it be the digging of innumerable miles of canals, or the building of great walls that stretch half way across a continent, they can do it. There are no more careful, thrifty, economical tillers of the soil than they; even the steepest hill-sides are redeemed from waste by narrow terraces; and their broader fields are kept as tidily as gardens. They spare no labor nor economy in the enriching of the soil, and work hour after hour to irrigate it, carrying the water often for considerable distances in buckets swung across their shoulders. They use very little agricultural machinery, and all their instruments are of the rudest sort. What they depend on is the ceaseless drudgery of patient manual labor; and by this alone, the agricultural miracle which makes all China one great garden has been wrought.

The same patient industry and minute economy they have carried with them into adjacent countries. In Borneo, in Singapore and Malacca, in Java, and Siam, may be seen the solemn countenance of the Chinaman steadfastly engaged in money making. In all these lazy lands, among the multitude of easy drones that sun themselves in idleness, the Chinamen alone are busy. I believe they are the only people in the world who can live beneath a scorching tropical sky and yet retain their industry and energy undiminished, growing neither effeminate nor sensual. Frequently they accumulate large fortunes; and always they seem to monopolize the labor of the country at their will, developing its resources as they could not have been developed by the native population. Nor is it ever by any great genius that they command success, but simply by their plodding indnstry. These same qualities also they exhibit in California. Every one knows what useful laborers they make, how cheaply they live, how neat and cleanly they are in the care of their bodies, how steadily and persistenly they keep at work; not very strong, nor very skillful, nor very quick, but quiet and easy and incessant. As formerly they built great walls and great canals, so, at these ends of the earth and in these latter days, they build great railroads. What may they not do in the time to come? With that universal Yankee nation—quick-witted, driving, restless—to invent the plan; and with this innumerable people—steady, patient, fond of routine, imitative—to perform the drudgery of labor, what wonders of development of our continental resources may not the next score of years exhibit?

Let our own East furnish the capital and the inventive energy, as indeed it is doing so abundantly; power of numbers, and power of industry almost limitless are pouring in upon the West from that other East beyond the broad Pacific. What the industry is has perhaps sufficiently appeared. What the numbers are, how simply countless, how they swarm and multiply, cannot appear till one has been among them. What reliance they have been accustomed to place upon their own multitudinousness, and what enormous power there is in it, was well illustrated by an intelligent Cantonese, during Sir Michael Seymour's operations in 1856. It did not seem to those of us who happened to be in the foreign "factories" of Canton at that time, that the vast throng of people just outside our gates could sweep us into the river, by their populousness alone, if they should try it; and it was not reassuring when this Cantonese remarked one day to some of, us "You are few and we are many. If we Chinamen were all to get together, and spit once, we could drown out every Englishman in Canton." It was not a pleasing nor a complimentary way of putting it; but it was none the less characteristic for that reason.—*Hours at Home.*

THE OLDEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

DAMASCUS is the oldest city in the world. Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore; Baalbec is a ruin; Palmyra is buried in a desert; Nineveh and Babylon have disappeared from the Tigris and Euphrates, Damascus remains what it was before the days of Abraham—a centre of trade and travel—an island of verdure in the desert—"a presidential capital" with martial and sacred associations extending through thirty centuries. It was near Damascus that Saul of Tarsus saw the light above the brightness of the sun; the street which is called Strait, in which it was said "he prayed," still runs through the city. The caravan comes and goes as it did a thousand years ago; there is still the sheik, the ass, and the water-wheel; the merchants of the Euphrates and the Mediterranean still "occupy" these "with the multitude of their wares." The city which Mahomet surveyed from a neighboring height, and was afraid to enter "because it was given to man to have but one paradise, and for his part, he was resolved not to have it in this world," is to this day what Julian called the "eye of the East," as it was in the time of Isaiah "the head of Syria." From Damascus came the damson, our blue plums, and the delicious apricot of Portugal, called damasco, damask, our beautiful fabric of cotton and silk, with vines and flowers raised upon a smooth, bright ground; the damask rose, introduced into England in the time of Henry VIII, the Damascus blade, so famous the world over for its keen edge and wonderful elasticity the secret of whose manufacture was lost when Tamerlane carried off the artist into Persia; and that beautiful art of inlaying wood and steel with silver and gold, a kind of mosaic engraving and sculptural united—called damaskening—with which boxes, bureaus, swords and guns, are ornamented. It is still a city of flowers and bright waters; the streams of Lebanon and the "river of gold" still murmur and sparkle in the wilderness of Syrian gardens.

LOVE.

BY R. SOUTHEY.

THEY sin who tell us Love can die.
With life all other passions fly,
All others are but vanity,
In Heaven ambition cannot dwell,
Nor avarice in the vaults of hell;
Earthy, these passions are of earth,
They perish where they have their birth;
But love is indestructible.
Its holy flame forever burneth,
Too oft on earth a troubled guest,
At times deceived, at times opprest,
It here is tried and purified.
Then hath in Heaven its perfect rest;
It soweth here with toil and care,
But the harvest time of Love is there.
O, when a mother meets on high
The babe she lost in infancy,
Hath she not then for pains and fears,
The days of woe, the watchful night,
For all her sorrow, all her tears,
An over payment of delight?

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO READ.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

THE long winter nights are coming. Towns and cities are full of young men whose education has been very limited—young men of good manners, of fair business capacities, who are seeking their fortune, but have not learned that intelligence and integrity are the indispensable condition of influence, of happiness and of success!

What plans have you, my friends, for this winter? Business will be attended to of course. Perhaps, in addition, the prospect of several parties. Or, you may be of a sober turn, and you have a winter laid out in which your leisure time is to be filled with meetings and benevolent labors.

In either case, what do you propose in regard to Reading or Study? Are you educating yourself? Do you regard books as necessities of life, or as luxuries?

A young man ought to arrange as systematically for reading as he does for eating. Every year there ought to be the accounts of books finished and mastered.

Newspapers and magazines have their own place, and indispensable uses—but they are not substitutes for books. And books themselves are to be classified and wisely chosen. Novels and light literature, taken sparingly, furnish wholesome recreation, and sound knowledge. But history, travels, biography, works on science, criticism, art, mechanics, should be the staple of your selection.

It ought to offend the self-respect of a young man to spend a whole year without having mastered a single new book. He may be improved in business tact, and in that knowledge which comes from mingling with men; he may be growing in health and skill to manage riches, but these things do not reach in far enough. They do not touch the place where manhood resides.

Now is the time to consider, resolve and arrange. It will require a firm purpose and steady hand to carry you every week through an agreed amount of reading. But if the plan is once arranged, begun, and carried forward a month, the execution of it will become easier every week, and the interests will increase at every step. Nothing increases self-respect in a young man more worthily than the habit of sound reading.

Books are shields to the young. Temptations are blunted on them which otherwise would pierce to the quick. A man who draws sufficient pleasure from books is independent of the world for his pleasure. Friends may die; books never are sick, and they do not grow old. Riches melt away; books are in no danger of bankruptcy. Our companions have their own errands to execute and their own burdens to bear, and cannot, therefore, be always at hand when we need company; but books need never go out from us. They are not sensitive to our neglect; they are never busy; they do not scold us; and they do welcome us with uniform and genial delight. What are you going to read this winter?

THE LIGHT-HEARTED PEOPLE.—There are people who habitually made the best of things, not from any shrinking from pain on their own account or for others, but simply from a natural and unconquerable lightness of heart. These people supply the oxygen of the moral atmosphere, and should be maintained at the public expenses to keep it sweet and pure. Even if instead of being, as they generally are, active and otherwise estimable members of society, they did nothing but enjoy life, they would still be worth cultivating for the sake of the light and heat which they kindle. The only difficulty is how to regulate them. They are so irresistibly impelled to sing songs, that, in a world where heavy hearts are unfortunately common, it is difficult always to keep the vinegar and the nitre apart. It is unreasonable to expect any great consideration for the susceptibilities of melancholy people from the constitutionally cheerful, because the very fact of their being so implies a certain degree of insensibility, which involves a corresponding amount of blindness to other people's sensibility. A genuinely cheerful person makes the best of your troubles, because they really do not appear to him very distressing, and it is for you to decide whether such a view will act on your mind as a tonic or an irritant.

The busy, busy little children. Who of us adults could keep in perpetual motion, doing nothing, as they will from sunriso to sunset—crying, when bed-time comes, because they "must stop playing," although their waxen lids drop over the bright eyes with weariness before you scarce settle the curly head upon the pillow. Ah! many a night in the future will they think the day all too short for that which busy life shall essay to crowd into it; perchance, with that which eternity may stamp as equal rights.

OVER AND OVER AGAIN.

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the Book of Life
Some lesson I have to learn.
I must take my turn at the mill,
I must grind out the golden grain,
I must work at my task with a resolute will,
Over and over again.

We cannot measure the need
Of even the tiniest flower,
Nor check the flow of the golden sands
That run through a single hour.
But the morning dews must fall;
And the sun in the summer rain
Must do their part, and perform it all
Over and over again.

Over and over again
The brook through the meadow flows,
And over and over again
The ponderous mill-wheel goes.
Once doing will not suffice,
Though doing be not in vain,
And a blessing failing us once or twice,
May come if we try again.

The path that has once been trod
Is never so rough to the feet;
And the lesson we once have learned
Is never so hard to repeat.
Though sorrowful tears may fall,
And the heart to its depth be driven
With storm and tempest, we need them all
To render us meet for Heaven.

THE CLOVE IN HISTORY.—In that multitude of islands which make up the Eastern Archipelago there were but five in that period where grew the clove—Ternate, Tydor, Motiel, Makian, and Bacia. Pepper and ginger, even nutmegs, cassia, and mace, were but vulgar drugs, precious as they were already to the world and the world's commerce, compared with this most magnificent spice. It is wonderful to reflect upon the strange composition of man. The world had lived in former ages very comfortably without cloves. But by the beginning of the seventeenth century that odoriferous pistil had been the cause of so many pitched battles and obstinate wars; of so much vituperation, negotiation, and intrigue, that the world's destiny seemed to have almost become dependent upon the growth of a particular gillyflower. Out of its sweetness had grown such bitterness among great nations as not torrents of blood could wash away. A common-place condiment enough it seems to us now—easily to be dispensed with, and not worth purchasing at a thousand human lives or so the cargo; but it was once the great prize to be struggled for by civilized nations. From that fervid earth, warmed from within by volcanic heat and basking ever beneath the equatorial sun, arose vapors as deadly to human life as the fruits were exciting and delicious to human senses. Yet the atmosphere of pestiferous fragrance had attracted, rather than repelled. The poisonous delights of the climate, added to the perpetual and various warfare for its productions, spread a strange fascination around those fatal isles.—*Motley's United Netherlands.*

FAME is a vapor; popularity an accident; riches take wings; the only earthly certainty is oblivion—no man can foresee what a day may bring forth, and those who cheer to-day will often curse to-morrow; and I cherish the hope that the journal I projected and established will live and flourish long after I shall have moldered into forgotten dust, being guided by a larger wisdom, a more unerring sagacity to discern the right, though not by a more unfaltering readiness to embrace and defend it at whatever personal cost; and that the stone which covers my ashes may bear to future eyes the still intelligible inscription—"Founder of the *New York Tribune.*"—*Horace Greeley.*

HERE is a speculation in the growing of oranges and lemons on a Florida plantation by a Northern man under Southern tuition. The party has purchased 1200 sweet orange and Sicily lemon trees, which are to fruit the fourth year. These trees are to average one hundred oranges or lemons to a tree the first bearing season, and to double the yield yearly up to eight or ten years and to average at least one cent apiece. This is to give $1,000 the first bearing, $2,000 the next, and for the eight $118,000! This is certainly a flattering show of tropical fruits on paper, whatever the actual result may prove to be.

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REPORT OF U. S. COMMISSIONER, T. W. EVANS, M. D., MEMBER OF THE JURY OF THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, TO THE UNITED STATES. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE. To wit:
DR. HUDSON has received from the IMPERIAL COMMISSION a BRONZE MEDAL and DIPLOMA, for the limbs sent by him, which have been particularly admired, and are in execution unquestionably the most remarkable in the Exposition." (The only Limbs which had the award of the Medal.)
TESTIMONIAL OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY COMMISSION
AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1867.
"IN THE NAME OF THE CONFERENCE OF ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
"I have the honor to inform you that a MEDAL has been awarded to you, by the Assembly of Delegates at the Distinguished Seance of the 31st of August, 1867—for the services which you have rendered to the cause of Universal Humanity.
PARIS, September 8th, 1868.
COUNT SERRUIER, Commissioner General of the International Exposition, President of the Conference.
COUNT G. de CHABOLY, T. GAUVIY. } General Secretaries.
To Monsieur Hudson."
E. D. HUDSON, M D., 696 BROADWAY, N. Y.
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THE RADICAL:
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EDITED BY S. H. MORSE & J. B. MARVIN.

The general purpose and character of this work may be sufficiently indicated in its title. It is proper, however, to add the following statement: THE RADICAL furnishes a medium for the freest expression of thought on the questions that interest earnest minds in every community. Not having to consult denominational or party interests, it can consistently enforce the lessons of intellectual freedom and self-dependence. Confiding more in the natural force of Ideas for the progress and melioration of society, than in the good offices of the best disposed institution; in the Divine Spirit of Liberty steadily burning in the soul of man, rather than in the wisest prescriptions of political or ecclesiastical art; we are ambitious, by the discussion of ideas and principles, to fortify individuals in their trust of Spiritual Laws, and in an unwavering reliance on the protections of heroic character. As occasion demands, we shall criticize public affairs, and consider the different reformatory movements of the present day.

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THE NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.
VOL. XXIX. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
AARON M. POWELL, EDITOR.

THE STANDARD advocates entire freedom and immediate enfranchisement for the colored race, as the demand of justice. Chattelism has been abolished, but equal freedom for the colored race has not yet been secured.

Eminent writers contribute weekly to its columns, and the Editor is permitted to announce
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MRS. LYDIA MARIA CHILD, in a letter accompanying a remittance for THE STANDARD, writes as follows:

WAYLAND, MASS., Feb. 1, 1868.

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